

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 29.89

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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June 7 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 89 72

June 7 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 82 69

2938 日五廿月四

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1915.

一九一五年六月七日

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

ALLIES' ADVANCE IN GALLIPOLI.

GERMANS SHOOT A FRENCH DEPUTY.

It lians' Further Progress.

MR CHURCHILL'S OPTIMISTIC SPEECH.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

MR. CHURCHILL ON THE WAR.

SENSATIONAL SPEECH AT DUNDEE.

June 6, 6.15 p.m.
Mr. Churchill speaking at Dundee said that he was sent to the Admiralty about the time of the Agadir crisis with the express duty to put the fleet into a state of instant and constant readiness for war, in case we were attacked by Germany.

Every day the strength of the navy was growing by leaps and bounds, they had all classes of warships and everything was in perfect order. Throughout the world no hostile flag had flown (loud cheers). He emphasised his great pleasure that Mr. Balfour had gone to the Admiralty and he would do everything loyally to support him to continue the struggle in the Dardanelles, which would be heavy but victory would make amends for all.

Mr. Churchill added: "The fleet you are employing there, is your surplus fleet, and the losses of the ships therefore, so long as precious lives are saved, mustn't be exaggerated. The military operations will also be costly but Earl Kitchener has not embarked on the present operations without the most careful consideration. His critics are presumptuous. These losses are also leading us to the great prize, and we are within a few miles of victory, such as this war has yet seen, which will repay all losses. The situation does not justify anything but much encouragement. Britain's part in the war in only ten months has been magnificent. He paid a tribute to Lord Haldane, denouncing the newspaper attack on our leaders, which ought not to have been allowed. Lord Haldane from his knowledge of the Germans, had warned us to be on guard against the dangerous side of Germany's nature. Mr. Churchill affirmed that he saw no necessity for compulsion for the Army, though, on a different footing, the whole nation must be organised and mobilised."

THE PERSIAN GULF.

TURKS RETREATING FROM PERSIAN TERRITORY.

June 6, 5.50 p.m.
The Press Bureau says that during the operations on the Tigris, General Townsend, accompanied by a small gunboat flotilla, on the 3rd, occupied Amrah, where the governor and over 700 soldiers surrendered.

These were the advance guard of the Turks who were retreating from Persian territory, pursued by General Gorringe; the main body was dispersed into the marshes.

Our total captures were: 2,000 men seven field guns, six naval guns on the gunboat Marinaris, four river steamers. Twelve large steel barges, numbers of rifles, ammunition, and all sorts of further surrenders are expected.

Out of six Germans who were with the Turks three were captured, two were killed by marsh Arabs, while the fate of the sixth is doubtful.

THE UNCENSORED LETTER CASE.

June 6, 8.00 p.m.
The Council for the defence in the Times uncensored letter case, emphasised that the whole object of the letter was, not to give information to the enemy, but to arouse Great Britain to the greatness of the National need.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

BATTLE IN GALICIA PROGRESSING.

June 6, 4.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the battle in Galicia is progressing with undiminished fierceness.

The communique records Russian successes on the Lower San where their offensive continues successfully to develop. The Russians captured over a thousand prisoners yesterday.

Large German reserves coming to the assistance of the Austrians thrice attacked furiously but were repulsed. Elsewhere the Russians gained ground and repeated German attacks were defeated with heavy losses.

The Russians also secured an important success on the Stryi front. After repulsing four desperate assaults the Austro-Germans retired to a new position beyond the range of the Russian guns. The Russians thereupon assumed the offensive and the battle continues.

THE DARDANELLES.

A FURTHER CAPTURE OF PRISONERS.

June 6, 10.15 p.m.
The Press Bureau reports that a general attack on the Turkish trenches, in the southern area of the Gallipoli Peninsula, was made on Friday morning, and a second attack on Friday night resulted in an advance of 500 yards, including two Turkish lines of trenches; and, along a front of nearly three miles, the capture of 400 prisoners. We are now consolidating the new positions and strengthening our line.

ALLIES' COMBINED ATTACK ON TURKS.

ENEMY AGAIN LOSSES HEAVILY.

June 6, 8.00 p.m.
According to Reuter's Paris correspondent it is officially stated that the Allies, on June 4, attacked along the entire front, with the object of taking certain points d'appui. The British centre occupied two lines of Turkish trenches on a front of four hundred metres, while the first French division captured the first line. The enemy's losses were heavy. Hundreds of prisoners were taken, including some German sailors.

Our artillery held that of the enemy during the whole engagement. Two Turkish counter-attacks by night were easily repulsed.

ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

THE SUPERIORITY OF THE ITALIAN ARTILLERY.

June 6, 3.35 p.m.
An Italian communique says that minor operations are continuing from Stelvio to the sea.

The superiority of the Italian artillery on the Livarone-Folgaria plateau, where they are hammering the Austrian forts, is increasingly apparent.

The infantry are consolidating conquered ground, and great masses of troops are concentrating smoothly.

HOLLAND TO BUILD NEW CRUISERS.

AND SUBMARINES.

June 6, 3.35 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that a Bill will be shortly submitted to the Chamber Deputies authorising the construction of two cruisers and four submarines.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

June 6, 5.50 p.m.
A Paris communique states:—
The Germans made most violent general attacks on Ablain, Neuville St. Vaast, and Souchez, all the French positions were maintained, and several German trenches were captured.

GERMANS SHOOT FRENCH DEPUTY.

June 6, 5.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Havre says that the Germans have shot M. Mason, the Deputy representative for Mons.

NEW FRENCH APPOINTMENTS AT THE DARDANELLES.

June 6, 5.50 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that Vice-Admiral Nicol commands the French Squadron at the Dardanelles, and Guoprate has been retained as second in command. Vice-Admiral Nicol is a brilliant, and the youngest, vice-admiral.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page, they will be found on the Extra.]

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRIANS HURRY REINFORCEMENTS AGAINST ITALY.

June 5, 1.35 p.m.
It is stated in Geneva that the Austrians are hurrying troops and heavy artillery towards Italy from the Carpathians and Styria. Many Americans have arrived in Switzerland from Germany, where Americans are now openly insulted.
It is reported that the American colony in Berlin have been unofficially warned to be ready to leave Germany.

ANOTHER BIG BATTLE COMMENCED.

June 5, 1.35 p.m.
A telegram from Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam quotes the Bruges representative of the Telegraaf as follows:—
Severe fighting has recommenced in the Ypres-Menin district where the Germans have lost heavily, especially from bayonet attacks.
The hospitals of Belgium are full of fresh wounded.
A Berlin telegram to Amsterdam admits that several were killed in the French air-raid on the Crown Prince's headquarters.

PATRIOTIC CANADIANS AGAIN.

June 5, 3.45 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Toronto, eight hundred mechanics have applied to go to Britain to make munitions.

MUNITION WORKER'S ENTHUSIASM.

June 5, 1.40 p.m.
Within four hours of Mr. Lloyd George's speech provisional arrangements were made in Manchester for the production of war materials, and it is expected that within a month all the larger firms, and in time all the engineering firms in Lancashire, will be making shells day and night.

The leaders of the workers state that the men are most willing to devote their entire energies at the disposal of the firms and they are anxious to have a war service badge.

Mr. Appleton, secretary of the Federation of Trades Unions, said that all welcomed the definiteness of Mr. Lloyd George's speech and regretted that it had not been made eight months ago.

CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

June 5, 1.40 p.m.
The report of a meeting of German Socialists of the Reichstag has leaked out.

Speakers denounced the dearth of food and the badness of bread though the millers were earning huge dividends. They also denounced the prohibition of protest meetings and the muzzling of the Press.

Miners, it was said, were especially hard hit and were sent to the trenches if they complained of low wages.

One speaker said that if the workers submitted to such gross injustice they cannot be human beings.

BRITAIN PROVIDES FOR GASSING REPRISALS.

June 5, 1.35 p.m.
The Rt. Hon. Sir John Brunner in the course of a speech mentioned that Brunner, Mond and Company had undertaken the manufacture of two chemicals for shells.

The German gassing methods in Poland differed from those employed by them on the Western front. The straw linings from the trenches, timber and all kinds of debris were piled up in a series of bonfires on a twenty miles front and then sprinkled with chemicals from hose. Enormous volumes of smoke arose while the German artillery opened fire. Where the trenches were too near for the bonfires bomb-throwers threw tin boxes into the Russian trenches. Some of these, which did not explode, were found to contain layers of cross with a chemical composition between, the whole emitting volumes of poisonous fumes.

HUGE PROJECTED RAID ON ENGLAND.

June 5, 1.35 p.m.
A Reuter's message from Washington states that Germany has apologised for the accidental torpedoing of the American steamer Gulf Light and has agreed to pay compensation.

The opinion is expressed in New York that Germany's attempt to delay a definite reply to the American Note is connected with reported German plans for a simultaneous attack on England by air and sea.

It is proposed to send three fleets, each consisting of a Zeppelin and four aeroplanes, to raid the South coast, the Thames estuary and Norfolk, finally concentrating upon London.

The reply will depend upon the result of the raid.

(Continued on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The death is announced of M. Camille Pelletan, a former French Minister of Marine.

It is stated at Geneva that the Austrians are hurrying troops and heavy artillery towards Italy.

It is stated that combined general attacks on the Turkish positions in Gallipoli began on the 4th.

At Toronto 800 mechanics have applied to go to Britain to make war munitions.

At Petrograd it is stated that the battle in Galicia is progressing with undiminished fierceness.

Many Americans have arrived in Switzerland from Germany, where Americans are now openly insulted.

Messrs Brunner, Mond and Company have undertaken to manufacture two chemicals for shells.

According to a message from Winnipeg the crop report are excellent, especially wheat, oats and barley.

Germany has apologised to America for the accidental torpedoing of the Gulf Light and agrees to pay compensation.

The Turks have withdrawn their artillery from the Caucasian front, and the best regiments have been transferred to Constantinople.

Mr. Pearce, Minister of Defence, says that the Commonwealth would send as many infantry brigades as they can get men for.

Mr. Cook asserted that Australia had not sent sufficient men to the firing line, every man able to shoulder a gun should go.

The British and Italian Ministers have already had an important interview, and the final conference took place on Saturday.

A Berlin telegram admits that several were killed when the aeroplanes raided the headquarters of the Crown Prince.

The King of Greece's temperature rose to 104.3, this was ascribed to the reaction of the operation. His condition is regarded as most critical.

The Telegraaf's correspondent at Bruges reports that fierce fighting has recommenced in the Ypres-Menin district and that the Germans have lost heavily.

Within four hours of Mr. Lloyd George's speech at Manchester provisional arrangements were made for the production of war material.

The opinion is expressed in New York that Germany's attempt to delay a definite reply to the American Note is connected with reported German plans to attack England by air and sea.

At a meeting of German Socialists speakers denounced the dearth of food and the badness of bread. The Times has been acquitted on the charge of publishing an uncensored letter.

The order of His Excellency the Governor in Council, under the Deportation Ordinance, against Lo Tsz Shau, was withdrawn at the Supreme Court, this morning. The man is now discharged.

Reported in this issue is a sermon dealing with the Nation's needs, delivered by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, yesterday.

A report of the second gymnkhana, held on Saturday, is to be found in our columns.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 9, and Log Book on page 6.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

B'jon Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

B'jon Theatre—9.15 p.m.

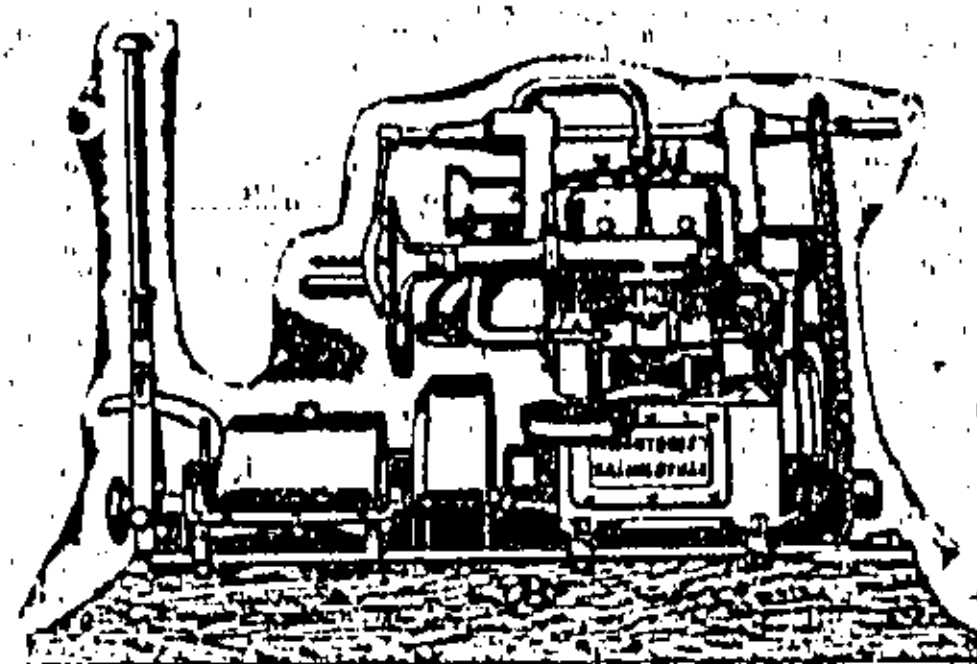
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Sale of Household Furniture.

Nathan Road—G. P. Lambert.

—11 a.m.

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAT, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, first floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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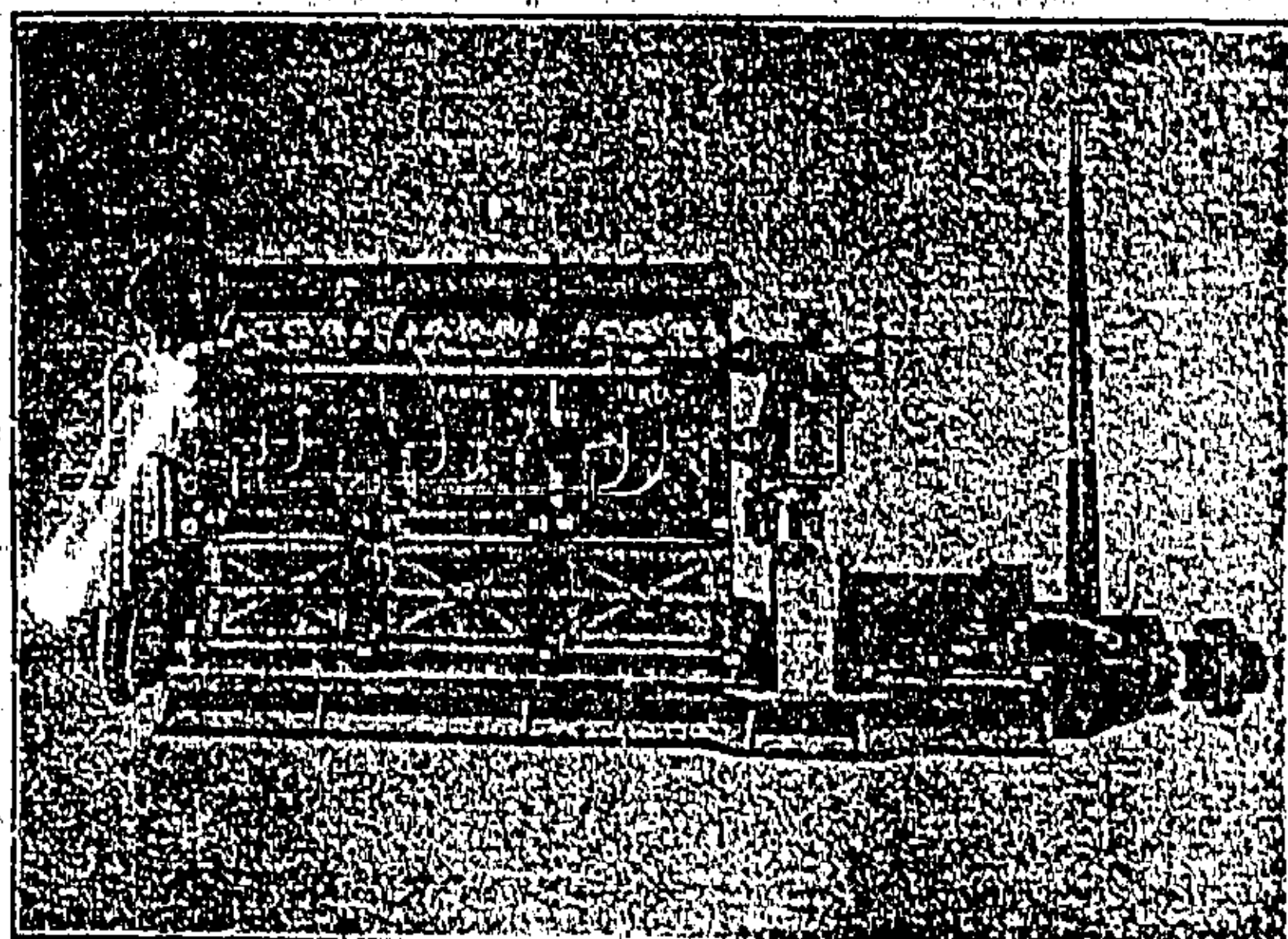
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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Noises at Night.

The correspondent who voiced, in these columns, a grievance regarding noises at night, raised an old question. Time, it is said, mitigates all evils—except the noises made by Chinese at any place and on the slightest pretext. We are taking mainly, of course, of the lower-class Chinese who never appear to have any secrets to conceal and who have not the slightest consideration for the feelings of other people, probably because they have next to no feelings themselves. Two coolies meeting in the street, even two men above the coolie class, will discuss business or personal matters in voices loud enough to be heard fifty yards away. On occasion they do actually discuss matters while they are still at some distance from each other with a total disregard of the fact that they are disturbing any number of other people.

Daily Press.

Trading With the Enemy.

We have in Hongkong an ordinance which makes the transfer of shares in companies by, or on behalf of, an enemy a punishable offence, but "enemy" in this connection has been defined broadly as a person carrying on business or resident in enemy territory. China is not "enemy territory" and, therefore, apparently, a Hongkong company may register the transfer of shares bought by an enemy subject residing in China. But if the Company refuses to register the transfer—as many companies, we understand, have refused to do—it does not seem that any means are open to an alien enemy to enforce what, in the present circumstances, he might regard as his legal right. Matters would be much simplified if trading with the enemy by British subjects in China were definitely prohibited. The result of the consideration which Sir Edward Grey announced a month ago the Government was giving to the question with a view to the adoption of "more drastic measures" would seem to be overdue. Presumably the British Government is still waiting to learn whether the Japanese Government is prepared to ally itself with Great Britain in this campaign in China, as it has already allied itself in naval and military action.

China Mail.

Mighty London and Its Traffic.

In the issue of *Engineering* to hand (April 30) is contained a very interesting and informative illustrated article on recent work done to increase facilities for traffic across the Thames within London, showing that while several bridges have been reconstructed and others widened, and four tunnels made under the river east of the Tower Bridge, no additional bridge on a new site has been erected although, even in twenty years only, the population of Greater London has increased by about 1,000,000. The rate of growth now tends to diminish. In the first fifty years of last century the population grew from 1,114,644 to 2,880,935, or an average rate of only 30,328 per annum. In the next ten years, 1851-61, this average annual increase was 54,178; between 1861-71 it was 88,100; the following decade added 88,700 each year; from 1891 to 1901 the mean yearly increment was 94,760, but during 1901 and 1911 it dropped to 67,000. The explanation of this is to be found in the increasing facility of rapid transit from the Metropolis to residential suburbs beyond the Greater London area.

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—PHOTOGRAPH—

The photograph on the current issue is a picture of a Tennis Match, Nesbit v. Green, May 31, 1915.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Dr. H. B. Baker.

Dr. H. B. Baker, who has stayed behind to continue further "gas" investigations at the Front, is known to thousands of school-boys. For seventeen years he was head of the Science side at Dulwich College, and for a short period (1902-3) Headmaster of All Saints School, Dulwich. He was known familiarly as "Lit le Man" in contradistinction to the "Old Man"—the "six feet four" Mr. Gilkes.

Vladivostok Students Visiting Japan.

A party of students of the Vladivostok Commercial School arrived at Tsuruga yesterday. The party consists of twenty-five students. They are to inspect commercial and industrial undertakings in this country. They will probably arrive at Osaka on or about the 28th, after visiting Tokyo and other cities. It is expected that the party will pay a visit to Kobe before they return.

Lord Meath a Volunteer.

Lord Meath, who is seventy-three and has a seat at Ottershaw, Chertsey, Surrey, recently attended a drill of the Lyne Company of the Chertsey Volunteer Training Corps, and expressed his intention of becoming a member. The action commander happened, says *The Mail* to be the master of the Chertsey Workhouse, who promptly told them to "fall in." Lord Meath noticed his coachman in the ranks, and promptly took up a position next to him.

Recognition of Japanese Doctors.

A Tokyo news agency states that the Home Office had started negotiations for the recognition of Japanese medical degrees in Java and the Malay Peninsula, including Singapore, but that, no reply having been received to inquiries, the Foreign Office had taken the matter up, and was negotiating with the Home Government of the place mentioned. This statement, says the *Japan Chronicle*, would hardly seem to be accurate since Japanese medical men are much in evidence in Singapore, and appear to practise without any restrictions.

The Rebuilding of Colombo.

The formal opening recently by the Governor of Ceylon of the Government Rice Stores on the Racquet Court, Colombo, was the occasion of a large gathering. *The Times of Ceylon* says: The two completed sheds which Sir Robert Chalmers opened are only the nucleus of a huge scheme, for, eventually, some two hundred stores are to be erected on the Racquet Court (which has an area of 7½ acres) and on the site of the present Pettah Station and the reclaimed land immediately behind it (with an area of 3½ acres). Altogether, provision will ultimately be made to store 750,000 bags of rice.

Post Office Returns.

The Post Office revenue, in which Mr. Hobhouse reports a heavy fall, would suffer still more were its charges as low as those which obtain in some other countries, such as Japan, where a letter may be sent from one end of the Empire to the other for two pence, or about one-fourth of a farthing. And yet the Japanese Post Office receipts total over £3,000,000, and it makes a clear profit of over £500,000. The Chinese Postal Service—originally started by Sir Robert Hart, and still partly administered by British officials—charges only about three farthings for conveying a letter to any part of China, whether it be sent by rail, or horse, or foot courier.

The European Silk Market.

A report just received from the Japanese Consul at Lyons says that the first crop of the season's Spanish cocoons is expected to come on the market very soon. The actual result of the harvest is believed to be poorer than in the preceding season. In France worms hatched show a decline of 60 per cent as compared with the preceding season. In Italy the result of Spring operations is slightly poorer than in the preceding season. In Persia things are normal. In Lyons the raw silk market is quiet but steady. There is a somewhat large quantity now reported.

NOTICE.

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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

MOUTRIE'S.

THE DARDANELLES MYSTERY.

Why the Attacks have been Delayed.

A remarkable article appears in the *New Statesman* under the title of "What has happened at the Dardanelles." It will probably be a revelation to most readers as to the abandonment for so long a time of active operations in the Straits and of the reasons for this seemingly inexplicable step.

After showing that the operations can only have even a possibility of success if there is the co-operation of an adequate land force, the article proceeds:— "Yet no adequate land force did in fact co-operate at the Dardanelles; and for that reason the ships failed, as they were found to do. Nothing was done by land operations at Bulair or elsewhere to prevent the Germans from indefinitely reinforcing the Gallipoli peninsula, and more than making good any losses sustained there in men, guns, or ammunition."

Finally, on March 18, the Allied commanders resolved to attempt a coup de main. Their fleet entered the Straits, and failed disastrously. Not only were three battleships sunk by mines, but the full accounts published in the Italian Press, which appear to be on the whole trustworthy, suggest that very great damage was inflicted on many other vessels by gunfire. The strongest corroboration of this is the sequel. The Allied Admirals held a council of war, and decided to keep their fleet in the neighbourhood. A formal abandonment of the attack would have had too serious a moral effect throughout the impressionable East. But in fact, save for mine-sweeping and a little reconnoitring, nothing more appears to have been attempted from that day to this.

How and why was this quasi-inevitable failure courted and incurred? The explanation seems to lurk in the sudden reversal of Greek policy, following the downfall of M. Venizelos. M. Venizelos had made arrangements for Greece to co-operate with the Allies. They were to have the aid of a division of Greek troops, and (still more important) could use all the Greek islands and harbours as bases. Relying on this, they started their operation, and then at the critical moment the Greek Premier was unable to carry out his part of the bargain. King Constantine and his German Queen and Germanophile officers dealt the Allies one of the shrewdest blows possible.

Having begun their attack they had to go on, though they had, as the event showed, little chance of success. Moreover, their difficulties increased. They had occupied Lemnos as a base for troops, with M. Venizelos' tacit or express consent. They have now had to abandon it. Some say that they did so because the water supply was unsatisfactory, but there is reason to suppose that M. Gounaris, the

WOMEN'S PEACE DEMANDS.

Arbitration and A Voice in the Settlement.

Through the courtesy of members of the Executive Committee of the International Congress which opened at The Hague on April 28, the *Daily Mail* is able to give a summary of the resolutions to be discussed. These are:

1. A declaration demanding arbitration for all international disputes.

2. A recommendation that the Governments of all nations should bring "international pressure" to bear on any country which resorts to arms instead of referring disputes to arbitration.

3. A demand that foreign politics should be made subject to democratic control under a system of suffrage which permits equal representation to men and women.

4. A declaration that there shall be "no transference of territory without the consent of the men and women residing therein."

new Greek Premier, took up a strong attitude against their staying on. Indeed, since Lemnos was a Greek island, it is difficult to see how they could stay if Greece is to remain neutral indefinitely.

The despatch of the French Expeditionary Force to Alexandria, which was casually announced last week shows how much this has embarrassed the Allies. They need now a very large army to overcome the German-Turkish position, which since February has been incalculably strengthened. The total force which was originally arranged for seems to have been about 100,000 men (20,000 Greeks and the rest French, British, Australian, and Indian). It could have used Lemnos, Mitylene, and Salonica as bases, so that its accommodation, supply and handling presented no difficulties. Now men on the spot talk of 250,000 troops being necessary.

Even if this large force can be collected, where can the men be put? Imbros and Tenedos, the only islands which are Turkish and can be used by the Allies, are small, timberless, almost waterless, and with little accommodation. The bases to which the Allies must apparently be reduced are Alexandria and Cyprus, which are about equidistant from the Dardanelles, and each over two days' steaming for transports. The handicap imposed by these facts is obvious.

If one asks, how the Greek volte-face has been possible, in view of the obviously serious effect which it must have on Greece's prospects if the Allies win the war, the true answer probably is, that opinion in the Balkans on the whole expects Germany to win it.

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD
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TO LET.

TO LET.—FOUR ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, and May Road, Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th August next—English baths and kitchen ranges, hot and cold water, Electric light. First class appointments throughout, including water carriage system.

"PENYRHEW" Minden Row, Kowloon, 6 Roomed house with Tennis Court, 2 & 3 Minden Villas, Kowloon, 5 Roomed, Houses with Tennis Courts. Four roomed houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

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A Flat in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.
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Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
Godowns, at Wanchai Road, 58 The Peak, "The Retreat," 21 Wongneichong Road.
Apply to—
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TO LET.—The Ground Floor of No. 6, Des Voeux Road Central, occupied by Madame Gains, etc. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Limited.

TO LET.—"La Hacienda" E. No. 74 Mount Kellett Road.
Apply to CHATTE and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—Houses in "Torres Buildings," and "Rose Terrace," Kowloon. Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PRO-CURATION.

NO HATE IN BRITAIN.

Striking Contrasts Stated by a German.

Amsterdam. The *Berlin Tageblatt* publishes without comment a remarkable tribute to the kindness with which Germans in England are treated. The author of the article is a fine art publisher, who has only recently returned to Germany. In the course of his article he says:—

"Hatred against Germany does not exist, and the great feeling of hatred that one encounters on arriving in Germany is quite foreign, and indeed is incomprehensible to the English."

"Lieber's 'Hymn of Hate,' the dreadful rubber stamps inscribed with the words, 'God punish England,' have not produced what one might call a gratifying effect from the German point of view."

"Educated Englishmen with whom I spoke have a deep aversion for the fabulous being whom they call the war lord, and whom they think completely rules Germany, and of whose non-existence even the best-educated people cannot be convinced. Such people, however, as butchers, bakers, greengrocers, and workmen do not understand hatred between people, and see in the mighty war only a contest of two giants, Germany and England. For the enemy who they now regard as beaten they have only esteem."

"Both I and my relations, as well as numerous German friends and acquaintances, have received from all classes nothing but friendly sympathy and exceeding politeness. An English fruiterer, who gave me going to Germany a wonderful basket of fruit, 'enemy' business friends who overwhelmed me with kindness during a long illness—these were typical representatives of real public opinion."

"My English neighbour did everything he could to show attention to my family, and succeeded in obtaining a situation for my boy."

TO LET.

TO LET.—Furnished, including a splendid Piano, "Fair View" No. 3 Robinson Road, containing 6 rooms with ample servants quarters. Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co.

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Queen's Building. The South-West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank. Godown, No. 9, Ice House Street.

Offices facing the Harbour between The Hongkong Club and Post Office.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street; also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point.—Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Competent Accountant, (Eurasian) with over 20 years' practical Commercial experience in India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements and Borneo, holding excellent testimonials, seeks position of responsibility. No objection to outport, free in September, 1915.—Apply "Accountant," c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—For a FIRST CLASS HOTEL (good business concern), an energetic partner, or willing to sell the business outright. For particulars apply "X.Y.Z." c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Adolfo Fernandes, Aberdeen Road, Macao.
Chop Man Woh West Point, Singapore.
Mancini Post Office, London.
Mrs. Graham Marshall, Richmond.
Vorcel Steamers "Miyazaki Maru," Singapore.
J. M. BECK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1915.
Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.
Chongshingloun, Shanghai.
Gianyuen, Shanghai.
Joensen Vesting, Shanghai.
Junyen, Shanghai.
Messrs. L. n. n. n. West Point, Shanghai.
Lowlow, Yueton and Company, Amoy.

R. BLACK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1915.

After describing the politeness and courtesy of the policy, the writer continues:

"Still greater consideration and friendliness were shown us by Home office officials in numerous conversations I had with regard to obtaining a permit to leave the country. No English official and no Englishman with whom we had to deal during the days preceding our departure parted from us without most cordial wishes for our journey."

"Germans who go away may take with them any sum of money they like, though of course gold is prohibited. Not only do Germans receive kind words, but the tremendous amount of relief work which is undertaken for German prisoners, as well as for German women and children, would not have been possible without the collaboration of the authorities, and especially without the financial help of English people."

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICES.

GUARANTEED

HAND-MADE.

THE

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THE EXILE GARAGE.

33-35 DES VOEUX ROAD,

Where You will get Expert Service and every Satisfaction.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

THE HEALING OF THE NATIONS AND THE HIDDEN SOURCES OF THEIR STRIFE, E. Carpenter	1.50	THE A. B. C. OF THE NAVY	80
BRITAIN'S DEADLY PERIL, Wm. Le Queux	.80	WOMAN'S MYSTERIES OF APRI-MITIVE PEOPLE, D'Amoury Talbot	8.50
MY EXPERIENCES AS A GERMAN PRISONER, L. G. Austin	1.50	KING ALBERT'S ROOM	2.40
GERMANY'S VANISHING COLO-NIES, Le Saout	1.50	HALOYNE, Elinor Glynn	1.75
AIRCRAFT IN THE GREAT WAR, Graham White and Harper	6.00	THE SWORD OF YOUTH, James Lane Allen	1.75
THE WAR AND OUR FINANCIAL FABRIC, W. W. Wade	4.00	SHOP GIRLS, Arthur Applin	.80
THE BATTLES OF THE SOUTH SEAS	.50	LIFE, W. B. Tilton	.80
WAR MAP, THE DARDANELLES &c.	.80	THE GOLDEN BOUGH, Fraser, Vol. 12 Bibliography and Index	18.00
THE A. B. C. OF THE ARMY	.80	LIFE OF H. M. KING OF THE BELGIANS	.80
		AFRICAN SELF TUTOR, Comacher	.40
		THE NEW ARMY IN TRAINING, Kipling	.40
		JAPAN OUR ALLY, Crowdon	.20

NOTICE.

N. LAZARUS & Co.

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HAVE REMOVED TO

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Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Te. No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTHS.

APCAR.—At Ava House, May Road, on 4th June, to Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Apar, a son.
SWEETINGHAM.—On June 1, 1915, at No. 1 Jinko Road, Shanghai, the wife of A. W. Sweetingham, of a son.

DEATH.

HINTZE.—On May 31, 1915, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Richard Hintze, Second Officer S.S. Kiangyu, aged 57 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1915.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

The home truths which Mr. Lloyd George uttered at the meeting in Manchester on Friday seem to have had the good effect of persuading those present to pass a resolution pledging themselves to support the efforts to increase the output of munitions. Reuter does not mention that the trade union representatives who formed part of the audience subscribed to the resolution, but we must charitably give them the benefit of the doubt. The speaker's message, however, was not confined to those who went to hear him at Manchester. It has been repeated at Liverpool and will be circulated widely; it will reach the malcontents, the idlers and the shuffers who will, we feel sure, be brought to reason. Had the strictures on the British workman come from an avowed Conservative they might only have added fuel to fire. Instead they emanate from the man who made the Limehouse speech; the former idol of the working man. There was no threat in his words, but there was a savour of sternness which could not very well be mistaken for anything else.

What is far better than any threat is the damning evidence which Mr. Lloyd George produced as to the shortage of ammunition in the past, and the terrible result of it. He showed that the Germans ought not now to be in France, that our troops ought to be in Germany, and that the end of the war ought to be in sight. That this desirable state of affairs is not the case is due, he says, solely to our past shortage of ammunition. In the early days of the war the scarcity of supplies could be blamed to the then Government, which had so persistently refused to see that Germany's steadily continued war preparations were not such as one embarks on for a picnic or a merry-making. But it is our duty to forget that, or as much of it as possible, inasmuch as, when its eyes were opened, the Government buckled to and, in most respects, did everything that the country could wish.

The war, however, has now lasted ten months, and if the late administration had garnered ever so large a supply of shells etc., it would have proved insufficient by now. The army is short to-day mainly because, during the past few months, the workmen responsible for the output of ammunition have, in many cases, been nothing short of traitors to their country. One of the main reasons why the trade union has found enemies in the past is that people knew all too well how it would abuse such power as might come into its hands. It happens that the chances of war have placed the trade unionist in the ascendant; and how has he profited by his position? In all too many instances, by standing by with his hands in his pockets while his mates were slaughtered at the front for want of material which it was in his power to supply. "I will teach them a lesson," he said blandly. Teach whom a lesson? His fellow workmen, who, instead of ekulking at home, have left everything in order to fight against their King's enemies. In the same way the trade unionist taught a lesson by his railway strikes. The capitalists, whom he regarded as his enemies, laughed at him, and the persons to whom "the lesson" was actually given were poor clerks and shopmen and under-paid and over-worked professional men, whose wives and children needed a holiday and could not take it because traffic was held up by the railway union's strikes! As circumstances have fallen out, it appears that, after all, it is the trade unionist who is going to get a lesson, and a smart one too, if he cannot learn to hold his tongue and to do his duty. The country has no time to listen to his imaginary grievances just now; far more important work is afoot and he has to take his share of the burden. Last night's wire shows that already there are signs of willingness on the part of the workers to behave reasonably; some have been ashamed and others cowed into doing what they ought to have done before, and we live in hopes of hearing no more of such cowardly humbug as they have talked in the past. The Secretary of the Federation of Trade Unions fails diamally in his attempt to excuse the men on the score of ignorance; but we are nevertheless glad that he should have reminded Mr. Lloyd George that it would have been better had the reasons for our past failures been made known months ago.

Chairs and Rickshas Again.

Some few months ago we congratulated the police in the very noticeable improvement in local traffic arrangements. Coolies in charge of chairs and rickshas were settling down to a law-abiding mode of life, and drivers of motor cars were learning that, even in Hongkong, they are expected to observe the rule of the road. We do not know why this satisfactory state of things has been allowed to slide, but it is a fact that the coolies have become as disorderly as ever and that chauffeurs who elect to use the right hand side of the road seem to do so with impunity. At certain hours Queen's Road, at the Grand Hotel corner, and Des Vaux Road, outside the Victoria Theatre, become thoroughfares that it is seriously dangerous for a foot-passenger to attempt to cross. No sooner does he step off the kerb than a rush is made at him by rickshas and chair coolies, who appear sublimely indifferent as to whether his eye is knocked out by a chair shaft or whether he breaks a limb by falling over a ricksha. Why these coolies cannot be forced, as in other places, to maintain a definite queue and come off the rank in turn, is more than we can understand. Meanwhile, if a luckless pedestrian should meet with an accident at the hands of such zealous bearers of burdens, whom is he to sue for damages?

The Author of "Lorna Doone."

Lovers of "Lorna Doone" will be interested to know that to-day is the 90th anniversary of the birth of its author, the late R. D. Blackmore. Those who are disposed to feel despondent over the Britisher's ability to appreciate first-class fiction may reasonably take heart again when they reflect on the enormous popularity of this beautifully conceived and beautifully-written romance. Certainly we have met people who "couldn't see anything in it," but such folk are to be pitied. One often wonders why Blackmore, with his peculiar genius, should have remained to the end—like Smollett, Charles Reade, Charles Kingsley and a dozen other British novelists—a "one-book man." Every recognised author must have his "best book," though his readers may not always agree as to which it is; but your one-book man seems to throw all the power that is in him into one particular effort. So much is this the case with Blackmore that, though he published fifteen or sixteen novels, not more than half a dozen of these are known even by name to the modern reader; while though such works as "Clara Vaughan" would pass muster as big stuff from almost anyone else, even they fall considerably into the background behind their author's one great achievement, which has been described by many authorities as the most beautiful love story in the English language. Though Blackmore's poetry never came to the front—indeed we doubt if it is generally known that it was with verse that he first made his appearance in print—one is seldom allowed to forget, in reading "Lorna Doone," that its author was a poet at heart; for no purely prose-writer could ever have depicted the Devonshire of the Doones as he did.

The Late Mr. Bunney.

We stated on Saturday that the death of Mr. John Bunney, the famous cinematograph comedian, is reported from New York. This news will come as a sore blow to his many admirers in Hongkong and elsewhere. Ordinarily the American cinematograph does not "catch on" with the British public, for the limit to the spectators' patience is soon reached when the "fun" hangs round one man's biting another one's ear or pelting him with bricks, jam tarts or plates of porridge. Mr. Bunney was a big remove from all that sort of thing. His jovial appearance was enormously in his favour, of course, but he could be genuinely amusing without being vulgar or merely idiotic; in fact there were times when his cleverness and his popularity were close runners-up to those of the famous "Willies" and Max Linder. The world can ill afford to lose its real comedians, for they have it in their power to charm away more fatigue and more worry than all the doctors' prescriptions combined could banish.

DAY BY DAY.

"JUSTICE CONSISTS IN DOING NO INJURY TO MEN."

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 83; fine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 74; Clear.

Count the Columns.

On Saturday the *Telegraph* published 457 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 40 published.

The Mails.

American and Siberian Mails.—Close per s.s. Chiyo Maru to-morrow.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Anhui to-morrow at 3 p.m.
Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices.

China and Manila.—S.S. Co. Ld. \$4.90, buyers.
Shanghai and Hongkows.—W. Co. Ld. \$1.81, buyers.
Hongkong Linds.—\$108, buyers.
Steam Laundry.—\$3, buyers.
China Sugars.—\$114, buyers.
Luzons.—\$28, buyers.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9d.

To-day's Anniversary.

To-day is the 83rd anniversary of the passing of the first Reform Bill.

Mr. T. L. Perkins.

Mr. T. L. Perkins, A.M.I.C.E., of the Public Works Department, Hongkong, has recently qualified by examination for the diploma of Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects (A.R.I.B.A.)

Tennis Match.

We are informed that 500 stand seats will be reserved at the price of fifty cents per seat, for the doubles match between the Messrs. Hancock and Messrs. Nesbitt and Kent, to be played on Thursday afternoon. The proceeds will go towards the expense of providing railing improvements which are so badly needed.

A Tailor Deceived.

A tailor living at 4 Queen's Road Central has laid a complaint to the Police to the effect that he was visited by a Chinese, who represented that he was employed by the Kwong King firm and on the strength of this he allowed the man to have a Panama hat and he is thereby a sufferer to the extent of \$10.

Prize of Wales Fund.—Tram Collection.

We are informed that the amount collected in the boxes placed inside the tram cars for the Prince of Wales' Fund, up to June 7, is \$23.94, made up as follows: 5 dollar pieces; 2 twenty-cent pieces; 156 ten-cent pieces; 11 five-cent pieces; 184 copper cents. One five-guilder note and one half-guilder were also contributed.

Victoria Theatre.

The new programme at the Victoria Theatre has been drawing good houses. The war pictures are fresh and most interesting, while, in addition to one or two excellent comedies, the fifth and sixth episodes of "The Perils of Pauline" are on show. These include a sensational incident in a New York Chinese joss house, and a remarkable escape from a drifting balloon.

Bijou Theatre.

There was a big house at the Bijou Theatre on Saturday night when a film version of Daudet's pathetic story "Jack" was screened. To-night the first instalment of a new and most wonderful series: "The Adventures of Kathlyn" will be shown. This film, which has been secured at a very great cost, is no less than five miles in length, and will be given in sections during the next week or two. The lady who takes the heroine's part, Miss Kathlyn Williams, is well-known American actress and the whole story is, we believe, full of thrills which extend from escaping from a mad buffalo to coming very near to being burnt alive on an Indian funeral pyre.

THE NEWSPAPER CASE.

The Coolie Discharged.

At the Police Court on Saturday, the coolie charged by Henry Adolphus Cartwright, of the *Daily Press*, with stealing four copies of that paper, was discharged. The case was remanded on Friday for evidence to be called with regard to the delivery or non-delivery of the four papers in question.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

TURKISH DEFEATS CONTINUE.

Austria and Italy.

Austrians and Italians alike are taking matters seriously enough now, and the latter are plainly bent on making up for time lost. Their progress through the enemy's territory must needs be slow, no matter from which point of their own frontier they seek to strike out lines of march. Apart from the natural advantages that the defenders have, in the way of mountains, passes and hills, there was ample time, before the actual declaration of war, for Austria to mine and additionally fortify the Tyrol, Carinthia and the Coast-land provinces. Not content with these measures, she is now hurrying fresh troops westwards from the Carpathians. We wonder if this means that the Russian disaster has given greater confidence to the Austro-German forces in the East, and that a reduction of troops there is looked upon as admissible. When the reinforcements arrive at their new station they are likely to encounter something more than a mere holiday, for it would appear that the Italian artillery has already established itself as something to be taken very seriously indeed.

Tottering Turkey.

Matters were never so black for the Turks as at the present moment, and their condition must be one of utter bewilderment; of not knowing which way to turn. It is not as though the attacks of the Allies had merely circled round the Dardanelles. Practically every important point of the Ottoman Empire is threatened, and we read of defeats in Gallipoli, Mesopotamia and the Caucasus, while the fighting on the Suez is no less of a farce than it has ever been. Later wires speak of very determined advances in Gallipoli by the Allies, and, further, of an entirely successful series of operations on the Tigris by a force under General Townsend, during which the Governor of Amarah and over seven hundred troops surrendered. Almost simultaneously General Goringe has made important seizures lower down. Now the British force reached Amarah without molestation is not mentioned. To get there at all was in itself something of a feat, for the town lies a good hundred and fifty miles up the river, from the Persian Gulf.

The Battle in the West.

The action round Souchez continues unabated, and Germany's losses seem to increase in due proportion to the violence of her attacks. The Belgian hospitals, we read, are full of fresh wounded—and yet our own men remain in the best of spirits. Mr. Asquith's visit to this front will surely have its good moral effect on the people at home, in re-assuring them and in counter-acting some of the gloom spread by the Government's disclosures where the munition question is concerned. Mr. Lloyd George's words have very clearly hit where they were meant to hit, and the resulting enthusiasm as regards the future output of shells is something to rejoice over. The pity is that people should not have been told the truth months ago.

Germany's Plans—and Troubles.

What Germany would like to do and what she is likely to do are things very wide apart. Her talk is presumably of a combined air and sea attack on Britain—over which no one will lose much sleep; but her actions will be governed by what her enemies and some of her own people think on the matter. It is useless for her to allow foolishly boastful reports to be spread at a time when circumstances are forcing her to enlist even those of her men who are not liable to military service; and while her Socialists are frankly denouncing the State for its actions. Bad and dear food would shake the loyalty of angels; and we have every reason to believe that there is but little that is angelic about the Prussian temperament.

FROM THE PULPIT.

Our Country's Call.

Ntina of the Sacron preached at the Union Church by Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald yesterday morning.

Text. "For that the leaders took the lead in Israel, for that the people offered themselves willingly. Bless ye the Lord." Judges V, 2 R. V.

So begins the triumph song which celebrates the successful uprising of Israel against that man of blood and iron, Sisera. It shows us a ready lead and a willing following in a time of national emergency, and I choose the subject to put ourselves in line with the appeal which is being made in the home churches to-day for a "glad and unstinted response" whatever demands the Government decides to make. The request is not an appeal to a reluctant people, but a reminder to a willing one, and it is for service of the voluntary kind which best accords with the genius and the history of the British race. Whatever demands are made will come from an united Government acting as the Executive of an united nation. King, Lords and Commons are at one. Whig and Tory agree. The advent of a coalition Government emphasises this fact, and should give us fuller benefit of its advantages. We have been well led from the first in this crisis. Our king has, by common acknowledgment, borne his crown right manfully and wisely. He and his household have filled their places in a way to endear themselves to all, and to have stabilized, had that been necessary, their high position. His ministers showed a singular combination of firmness and moderation, meeting unprecedented problems resourcefully and courageously. Leaders in finance, commerce, industry, journalism, the magistracy and the public services have done their parts in a like spirit. Some few may have shrunk from responsibility, but only here or there did the rarest fool arise to advertise himself by opposing his country in its hour of need and of resolve. What then of the following? Here we are but imperfectly informed as to facts, and in opinion we hear two voices, one that the general response has been all that could be wished, another that our country has not known the day of its visitation. Except for a few futile air raids and one or two cowardly attacks by sea, actual war has not directly touched British shores and what people do not see they do not realise. Also there is a long tradition of victory in our island history, and the idea that we might possibly get the worst of any struggle does not occur to the average citizen. He has been used to go about his business and send out fleet and army to do the fighting, and did not easily appreciate what it means to be at issue with a nation in arms, prepared and drilled and disciplined for the extraordinary effort which Germany is putting forth as one man, and which, as an effort, commands admiration. It is not easy to bring home the urgency without spreading alarm, to have life go on something like normal, and still get people to understand that the question of its continuing to go on at all is in the balance. For public men, and for the press, the questions of when to speak and when to be silent, what to say and what to leave unsaid are by no means easy. The preacher personally had thought from the first that a harder piece of work lay ahead than most appeared to think. It was right to keep people's spirits up, but he would often have been glad to hear less joking about the German Kaiser, and to see a more serious grasp of the situation. Great as our efforts had been we had not yet strained every nerve, and short of that a satisfactory decision was not going to be reached. It remains to be seen whether our voluntary methods are equal to the task. Two conflicting ideas which may be called "the military" and "the voluntary" are now at issue. Is life to be free, as it has been in the past, under British flag, or is it to be policed, regimented, officially arranged according to the well-known Prussian model which is a hateful burden to many loyal Germans themselves? The question of conscription is included in this. The war is said to be a struggle against militarism and nothing but proved necessity should lead the British people to give way on the very core and essential point of the whole continental military system. Men who "offer themselves willingly" do not need whips and revolvers to force them forward. That system may make for efficiency of a kind, but the cost in freedom and in manhood is one we may well shrink from incurring until the responsible Government of the day demands it for the national safety. In this Colony all demands had been met so far on the voluntary basis.

The work of our local volunteers, said the preacher, ought to be acknowledged, especially by those who could take no personal share in it. Month after month that continued, a serious addition to the day's duties, and far beyond the stage of the interesting diversion or congenial hobby. Others helped in ways open to them, large sums of money had been subscribed, women had worked along their own very useful lives, glad to devote the abundant leisure which must be a burden to many of them. Most have friends at the front or on the way thither. We hear of the Monmouth or the Triumph going down, and for a little while the great convulsion seems less far away. Yet still comparatively we do not feel the pinch. Things go on much as usual, and the easy going secularity which is the custom and the course of European life in the East is little affected. The call to prayer is refused as heretofore. The recurrent opportunities of the Sabbath are neglected for the same old reasons or no reasons. God's judgments hang over us; we are yet in our sins, and show no wish to get out of them; so far as great numbers are concerned. So it would seem on the surface. Yet perhaps God sees better things, because He sees deeper. It may be that many are more deeply moved than would appear, that relative values in life are beginning to stand out before eyes long blind, that the real call of the present stress, which is God's call that we truly turn towards Himself, is winning its way to changing hearts, which will yield to it a "glad and unstinted response"—the only response that will count. He values

CORPUS CHRISTI PROCESSION.

Imposing Function at the Catholic Cathedral.

Yesterday, being the Sunday within the Octave of the Feast of Corpus Christi was observed as a special festival by the Catholics of Hongkong. In the afternoon the customary outdoor Procession of the Blessed Sacrament from the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception took place, in presence of some thousands of worshippers.

At 5.30 Vespers of the Blessed Sacrament were sung by a full choir, the Bishop officiating. The cathedral, which was crowded to the doors, was elaborately decorated with flowers and red drapery, the whole effect being most gorgeous. After the chanting of the *Magnificat* and the recitation of the final collects a vast procession passed down the centre aisle and out by the west door. Those taking part were the various guilds and confraternities of the diocese, the boys of St. Joseph's College, the cathedral clergy and a number of missionary priests. The Host was carried, under a silk canopy, by Bishop Pozzoni, the Boy Scouts and some of the Hongkong Volunteers acting as guard of honour. At the rear came the brass band of the Philharmonia, which played at intervals during the procession.

The function was brought to a close with Benediction, after an excellent sermon by the Cathedral rector, the Rev. Fr. Gabardi.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

GOOD CROPS IN CANADA.

June 5, 1.50 p.m.
A message from Reuter's correspondent at Winnipeg states that the crop reports are excellent, especially wheat, oats and barley.

FINANCIAL EXPERTS MEET.

June 5, 1.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at New York reports that the British and Italian Finance Ministers and their respective experts have already had an important interview and a final conference will take place.

DEATH OF FORMER FRENCH MINISTER.

June 5, 1.50 p.m.
The death is announced from Paris of M. Camille Pelletan, ex-Minister of Marine.

THE UNCENSORED LETTER CASE.

June 6, 1.15 p.m.
The Times in connection with the publication of an uncensored letter from Major Richardson has been acquitted.

THE DARDANELLES: MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

June 5, 1.40 p.m.
The correspondent of the Times at Mitylene reports that a general assault on the Turkish positions in Gallipoli began on the morning of the 4th.

June 5, 1.50 p.m.
A telegram from Petrograd states that the Russians have discovered large withdrawals of Turkish troops and artillery from the Caucasian front. The best regiments have been transferred to Constantinople.

KING OF GREECE: CRITICAL CONDITION.

June 5, 3.45 a.m.
The King of Greece to-day underwent an operation for the removal of a rib, or ribs.

June 5, 12.35 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens reports that on the evening of the 5th the King's temperature rose to 104.3, and this was ascribed to the reaction of the operation.
German specialists spent the night in the sick room, and his condition is regarded as most critical.

AUSTRALIAN PREMIER'S SUGGESTION.

June 5, 1.10 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne telegraphs:—
Senator the Hon. G. F. Pearce (Minister of Defence of the Commonwealth 1910-13) said that in addition to sending reinforcements to the front the Commonwealth should send as many infantry brigades as they could get men.
The Premier, the Hon. Joseph Cook, and representatives asserted that Australia had not sent sufficient men to the front line and that every man who could shoulder a gun should go. The Premier suggested registering every able-bodied man in the Commonwealth.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MESOPOTAMIA.

(British Foreign Office Telegram.)

June 4.
The following is a summary of the Secretary for India's communication respecting operations in Mesopotamia. After successfully dispersing hostile columns which, as previously announced, recently threatened us on lines of the Euphrates and Karun Rivers, a combined naval and military attack was organised on May 31 against the remaining hostile force north of Kurna. Our troops, partly wading and partly in boats, executed a skilful turning movement. Our artillery soon silenced enemy's guns, the excellent practice of the naval guns and territorial battery being specially conspicuous. Heights occupied by the Turks were soon seized and the enemy fled, leaving three 16-pounders complete with ammunition and nearly 200 prisoners in our hands.

After heroically exploding several mines in the river bed and on land we continued our advance on June 1 but found the enemy had hastily evacuated his camps at Barhan and Ratti, leaving many tons of standing. He was observed retreating in steamers and native boats which were speedily pursued by a naval flotilla. By the evening of the 1st we reached a point five miles north of Kurna. The Turkish steamer Bulbul was overtaken and sunk. We captured two large lighters, one containing three field guns, ammunition and mines, also several native craft, and about 300 prisoners. The pursuit was continued by moonlight. Our casualties were trifling, about 20 in all.

(Continued on page 8.)

THE FOLLY OF LENDING.

This morning at the Police Court before Mr. Wood a case was mentioned in which a Chinese is charged with the theft of a jack whilst asleep.

Mr. Hayward of Mr. Leo D'Alameda a Castro's office appeared for the defendant.

The story outlined by the police was that the complainant lent the junk to the defendant last August for the purpose of going fishing. The defendant took the junk out and did not return. He had not been seen since until he was found at Cheungchau. In the meantime a new licence had been taken out for the boat.

The case was sent to Mr. Lindell's court for a day to be fixed.

Steamer and Junk Collide.
A complaint has been made to the Police by the master of a fishing junk of 71 piculs capacity

TELEGRAMS.

MORE GERMAN KULTUR.

(Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph.")

London, Received June 6.

At Salt Lake City, Lorenz von Arnim, claiming relationship with the German general of that name, has been arrested on a charge of stealing a strong box, belonging to the Maharajah of Kapurthala and containing important papers, from a room in an hotel.

to the effect that while sailing on June 4 outside the entrance to Junk Bay, the s.s. Keijo Maru collided with his craft, doing damage to the extent of five hundred dollars. Three men were thrown into the water, but they were rescued by an examination launch, and conveyed to Shaikwan. No lives were lost.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

"An efficient Chinese wants re-engagement in Commercial field, has a competent knowledge in business methods." Why not add "and 'in' orthography"?

The Telegraph often speaks with a loving air of proprietorship of "Our Sanitary Board," "Our Burglar," "Our P. W. D.," "Our Gaol," "Our Schools," or "Our Educated Compositor," but it would never have been unpatriotic enough to talk about "Our Raid on London."

Speaking of raids on London, we suppose there's no such luck as parts of Tooting having been bombed off the face of the earth—the parts that have helped to supply Hongkong with an aristocracy, we mean.

"Our Fleet," says Admiral Dewey, "is not excelled by any in the world except for size." So there is something belonging to the Americans that is not the largest in the world, after all! The tidings will be a severe blow to the Manila papers.

Since the authorities have courteously taken notice of our mild protest as to the ascending and descending of Battery Path by sand-laden coolies, would they oblige us still further by enquiring who the gentleman is who rides down it on a bicycle, by-laws notwithstanding?

Prefixed to a list of German lies termed "an official cablegram from the United States," and published in a Manila paper, we find: "Re-publication without special permission of the German consul forbidden according to Act 1851." We believe it is nothing but the terrors of that act that prevents every British paper in the Far East from cribbing the good news. By the way it begins (we're just seeing how far that German consul will let us go) "The Germans captured on the Loretto hills fourteen hundred Frenchmen."

Herr Baitin, the taipan of the Hamburg America Line, remarked in a recent interview: "We are just going to close a contract for the building of several large steamers. They will be the biggest cargo-boats in the world." Now we know why Washington talks of sending a Note to Germany.

"The Turks cursed the Germans heartily," says Reuter. We wonder if some of those Turks had taken lessons in the noble art in Hongkong. If so we've no doubt they proved themselves equal to the occasion. We have all sorts of pet names for the Germans here.

"Economies at the Zoo" says a Daily Mail headline. In future, we believe, the deer are to be asked to make one set of antlers last for two years, and snakes are to be warned not to cast their sloughs too often.

It is President Wilson's impartiality that one most admires. He has sent Notes to England, Germany, China and Japan, and is, we understand, about to send one to Mexico. Washington Notes will soon be as difficult to escape as malaria or the Iron Cross.

According to a Philadelphia paper: "The Rev. Dr. Silas O. Swallow, prohibitionist and reformer, has written a protest to Governor Brumbaugh against the re-appointment of former Governor Pennypacker. He bases his objection on Pennypacker's course in the graft scandal." With Mr. Swallow as a prohibitionist and Mr. Pennypacker mixed up with graft, what did Mr. Shakespeare mean by asking "What's in a name?"

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

Civil Service v. Club de Recreio.

The above match was played on Saturday on the latter's ground and resulted in a win for the Home Team by 41 games. The scores were—Club de Recreio 70 games, Civil Service, 29 games.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTTER & CHEESE.

Owing to the abnormal prices ruling at present in Australia for Butter, and the rise in the price of Canadian Stilton Cheese, we have been compelled to advance our retail prices to the following:—

DAISY BUTTER	...	...	...	\$1.10 per lb.
DAIRYMAID	...	...	...	1.00 "
BUTTERCUP	...	...	...	.90 "
PASTRY	...	...	...	.80 "
CHEESE	...	...	...	.70 "

These prices have been approved by the Food Committee and came into force on 24th May, 1915.

OPIUM PROSECUTIONS.

Result of week End Activities.

This morning, there were quite a batch of opium cases before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court. Inspector Kerr charged three Chinese on four separate counts in connection with three lots of opium:—77 tael of prepared 270 tael of loose, and 48 tael of prepared. They were charged with being in possession of it and also with exporting the same from the colony. The men were stopped by members of the special staff, told off to inspect passengers joining steamers, just as the boat was due to leave for Swatow. The defendants' boxes were examined and the drug was discovered concealed in false bottoms and sides. The case was remanded until Wednesday next.

This Opium is Yours.
The alleged possession of thirty tael of opium valued at \$175 led to the appearance of another two Chinese before the same magistrate.

Police evidence was given to the effect that the two men were caught with a basket in their possession in which was hidden the drug in thirteen tins.

The defendants denied all knowledge of the opium and said the first they knew of it was when a Chinese constable came up behind them, seized them by the neck and said:—"This opium is yours."

Sergt. Brazil to whom the defendants were brought at the Central Police Station said that the defendants told the same tale then and the magistrate ordered their discharge.

SWEDEN'S ATTITUDE.

Pro-German Professor Who Speaks for Minority.

Copenhagen, Saturday.—Professor Hjerne, from the Upsala University, a Swede by birth, has given an interview to a Norwegian editor, in the course of which he declared that Russia was Scandinavia's enemy. He hoped Austria and Germany would defeat Russia, because then Sweden would escape having to do it. If Sweden should be mixed up in the war, which he regarded as not unlikely, then she, like Germany, would have to fight on two fronts, as Norway, acting under England's influence, would attack Sweden. He had no grievance against France or England, but he wanted Germany to be victorious, as, in his opinion, the war would otherwise not end in any final victory.

This war, he continued, was first in a long series of wars, and it was necessary for Germany to gain ground in the west to be victorious in the east. Therefore, he wished Germany success in the west. He concluded by saying: "What England says regarding the safeguarding of small nationalities is very nice, but if Russia was extended to the Atlantic coast, then England was not powerful enough to protect Scandinavia."

I am quoting Professor Hjerne's statement, because of his name and standing, although I know positively from my recent

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

June 1	...	Tons	295
" 2	...	"	313
" 3	...	"	322
" 4	...	"	298
" 5	...	"	287
" 6	...	"	320

Total to 6th inst. 1893

Daily average 305.50

journey to Sweden, that he speaks on behalf of only a very small Swedish minority, chiefly consisting of university men and military officers influenced by German 'varsity and military manners. Norwegian newspapers like the *Tromsø Avis* and *Adresseavis*, remark that Norway has no reason to complain of Russia, and that the professor is ignorant of the real situation, and of Norwegian political and public sentiment.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
From EUROPE, COLOMBO and STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"KAMO MARU"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.
Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before noon, to-day.

Goods not cleared by the 13th June, will be subject to rent.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.
Hongkong, 7th June, 1915.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Large Furnished Room, with or without board. Apply 11 Hankow Road, Kowloon.

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For NEW YORK via PANAMA.

THE Steamship

"WALTON HALL"
5,933 tons, will be despatched as above on Thursday, 8th July. For freight and further particulars apply to:—

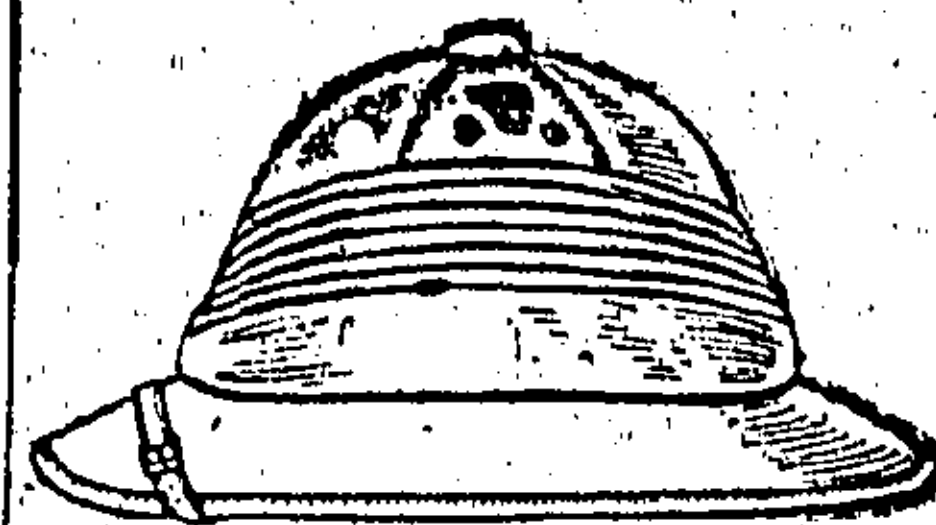
THE BANK LINE LTD.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 7th June, 1915.

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From \$7.50 each.

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Grand Assortment in

WRIST WATCHES.

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SELECTIONS ON

COLUMBIA DOUBLE SIDED RECORDS.

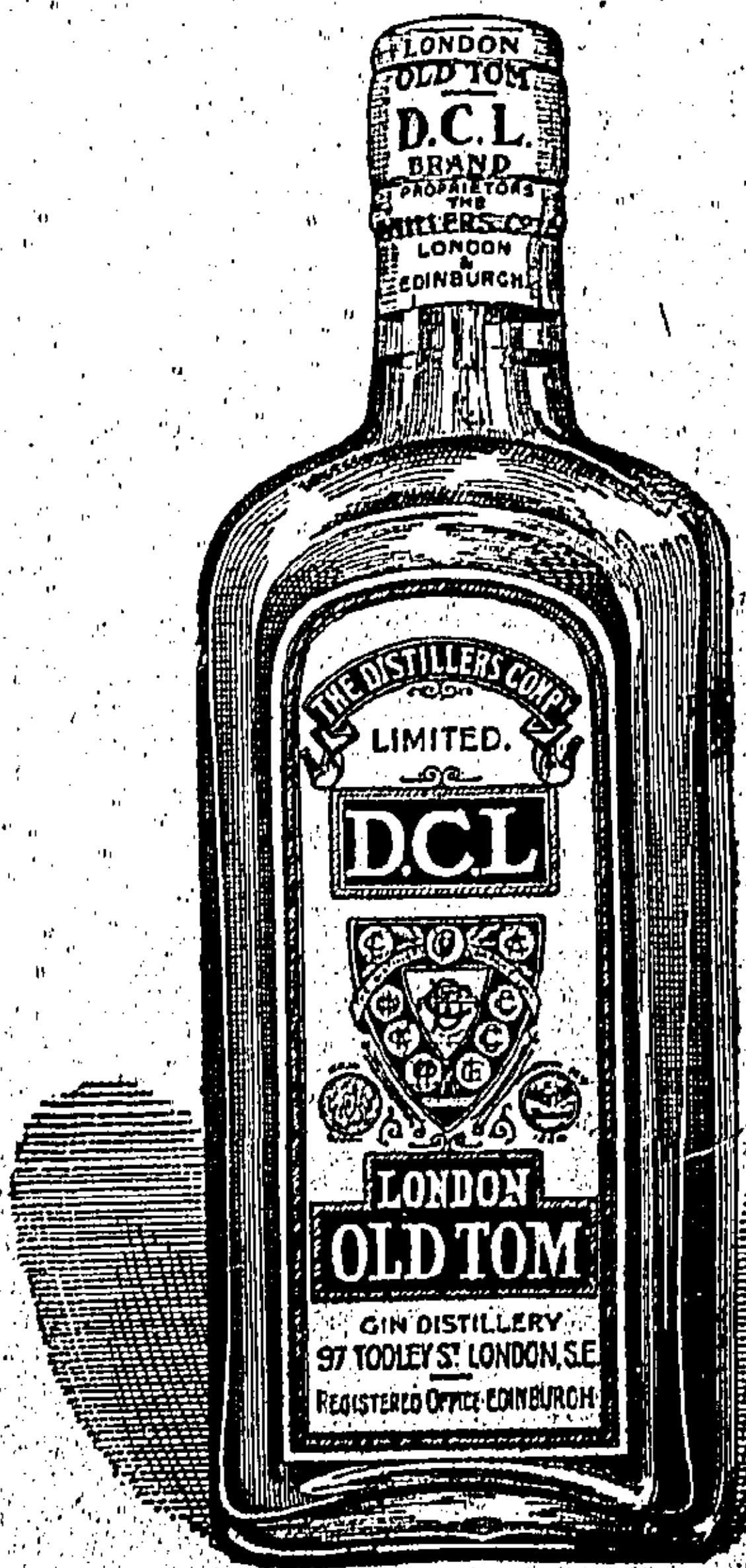
2535	(a) White Birds (b) My Fairy Godmother	"Moca Maglo"—Song Cycle. Mr. EDGAR GOYLE, Baritone
2536	(a) Tears that Children Shed (b) Almond Blossoms	EDUARDO DI GIOVANNI, Tenor
2537	Mother o' Mine O Come with Me in the Summer (c) Night	Mr. WALTER PASSMORE, Soprano
2538	Am I Alone? from "Patience" When I Go Out of Door, from "Patience"	Mr. WALTER PASSMORE, Soprano
2539	Thou I Hear a Thrush at Eve	Mr. IVOR FOSTER, Baritone

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ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	19th June.	25th June.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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Butterfield & Swire.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.
EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Itola," tons 5,357, Capt. Butler, will be despatched for Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe & Moji on the 19th June.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Dunera," tons 5,383, Capt. Munro, will be despatched for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 8th June.

The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta on the 20th June.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, June 4, 1915.

Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

MONDAY, 7th JUNE.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

TUESDAY, 8th JUNE.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer).... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai, tons 1,651 | s.s. Taishan, tons 2,006
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 13th JUNE.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION Co., LTD. & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainham, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the:

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HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor).
Opposite the Blake Pier.

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JIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser	T. 16,000 { THUR., 17th June at noon.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	Aki Maru Capt. Noma	T. 12,500 { TUES., 15th June at 4 p.m.
	Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye	T. 12,500 { TUES., 29th June, at 4 p.m.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru Capt. K. Soyeda	T. 13,500 { TUES., 15th June at 4 p.m.
	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 9,600 { FRI., 18th July at 4 p.m.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	Tosa Maru Capt. Takano	T. 12,000 { MONDAY, 14th June.
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BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura	T. 12,000 { SATURDAY, 12th June.
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KOBE & Yokohama	Hakata Maru Capt. Kawashima	T. 12,500 { THURSDAY, 8th June.
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SHANGHAI, Moji & Kobe	Bombay Maru Capt. Ohka	T. 8,000 { TUESDAY, 20th June.
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NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 9,600 { SUNDAY, 13th June, a.m.
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SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama	Kamo Maru Capt. Shimizu	T. 16,000 { WED., 16th June, a.m.
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Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Hirano Maru	16,000 tons	Thursday 17th June
Katori	20,000 "	" 1st July
Kamo	16,000 "	" 15th July
Kashima	21,000 "	" 29th July

FOR AMERICA.

Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 15th June
Tamba	12,510 "	" 29th June
Yokohama	12,500 "	Thursday 8th July
Sado	12,500 "	Tuesday 27th July
Awa	12,500 "	Tuesday 10th August

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers To Sail.

HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	Kailong	8th June at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	8th June at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	8th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	10th June at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tea	15th June at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tea." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tea."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kauchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

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Agents.

Hongkong 7th June, 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjilatjap	JAVA		S' HAI	1st half June
Tjilatjap	JAVA	4th June	JAPAN	1st half June
Tjilatjap	JAVA	15th June	S' HAI	2nd half June

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"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

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VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

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Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 8th June, at noon.	
First Class to London		£71.10	Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York		£60.	£96.10.
" " " San Francisco		£45.	" " £68.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

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Kiyo Maru 17,200 - 15 knots Saturday, 10th July.

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KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans		22nd June at 11 a.m.
Empire	24th June	17th July "
Eastern	15th July	9th Aug. "
Aldenhams	2nd Aug.	23rd Aug. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

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Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain.	Leaving.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 8th June at 2.30 p.m.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	FRI., 11th June at 2.30 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 15th June at 2.30 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPrall & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Toll Charges On Panama Canal.

The War Department made public on April 5 the complete text of the order of Governor Goethals of the Canal Zone, relating to the rules for toll charges on vessels using the Panama Canal. The new rules limit the amount collectible on the basis of net United States registry. The text of Governor Goethals' order is as follows:

"1. In accordance with recent decision of the attorney general of the United States, no Panama canal tolls may be demanded or collected which aggregate more than \$1.25 per ton or be less than 75 cents per ton, upon the net registered tonnage as measured under the statutes of the United States, upon any vessel of commerce or other vessel such as army and navy transports, colliers, hospital ships and supply ships, which may be classified for the payment of tolls upon the same basis of measurement as commercial vessels.

"2. The tolls, however, for the above mentioned vessels, when carrying cargo or passengers, shall still be reckoned upon their net tonnage as obtained by the Panama canal rules of measurement, including deck loads, at \$1.20 per net ton; provided, that if the sum obtained by multiplying the net tonnage thus obtained by the canal rules of measurement by \$1.20 exceeds the sum obtained by multiplying the net registered tonnage, as obtained by the United States statutes, by \$1.25, the excess is uncollectible.

"3. In accordance with the same decision, vessels included under paragraph 1 cannot be charged less than 75c per net registered ton as obtained by the United States statutes; hence, when they are in ballast and do not carry cargo or passengers, the tolls shall be reckoned on their net tonnage obtained by the Panama canal rules of measurement, at 72c per net ton; provided, that if the sum obtained by multiplying the Panama canal tonnage by 72c be less than that obtained by multiplying their United States registered net tonnage or its equivalent by 75c, the larger sum shall be collected.

"4. Referring to the proclamation of the president dated November 13, 1912, fixing Panama canal rates to the decision of the attorney general in reference thereto, and subject to the conditions set forth in the foregoing paragraphs, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, the rates of toll for vessels using the Panama canal will be as follows: "Rule 1. On merchant vessels carrying passengers or cargo \$1.20 per net vessel ton—each 100 cubic feet—of actual earning capacity.

"Rule 2. On vessels in ballast without passengers or cargo, 72c per net vessel ton—each 100 cubic feet—of actual earning capacity.

"Rule 3. Upon naval vessels, other than transports, colliers, hospital ships and supply ships, 50c per displacement ton.

"Rule 4. Upon army and navy transports, colliers, hospital ships and supply ships, \$1.20 per net ton, the vessel to be measured by the same rules as are employed in determining the net tonnage of merchant vessels under the Panama canal rules of measurement.

"From the foregoing it will be seen before the proper tolls can be levied it will be necessary for the administrators at the canal to know both (a) the net registered tonnage, or the equivalent thereof, of every vessel using it, domestic and foreign, in accordance with the United States statutes for estimating net registered tonnage, and (b) the Panama canal net tonnage, as shown on her Panama canal certificate of measurement. The official papers carried by a United States commercial vessel, in the form of her register or enrollment, will give (a) her net registered tonnage and in her case no further steps will be necessary; but every foreign vessel, and every domestic vessel such as transports, colliers, supply and hospital ships, should

(Continued on page 10).

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SHAI, Moji & Kobe	Laisang	Thur., 10th June at 11 light
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Thur., 10th June at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Choysang	Fri., 11th June at 11 light
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 12th June at 3 p.m.
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L'don, S'pore, via P'ang, C'bo, & Co.	Nagoya	P. & O.	10, June
Marseilles via Ports	Cordillere	M. M.	12, June
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	17, June
London via Usual Ports of Call	Malta	P. & O.	18, June
London	Monshire	J. M. Co.	19, June
London & Liverpool	Netherby Hall B. L. L.		24, June

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Boston & New York via Suez	Tuscan P.	B. L. L.	10, June
San F'co via S'hai & Japan & Co.	China	P. M. Co.	15, June
San F'co via Manila & Japan & Co.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	21, June
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don & Co.	Kathiawar	B. L.	23, June
New York via Suez Canal	Saint Ronald	D. & Co.	E. in July
South A'ca Ports expect Man'lo	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	10, July
San F'cisco via M'la & Japan & Co.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	13, July

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	15, June
Australian Ports	St. Alban	G. L. Co.	22, June
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	25, June

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Karmala	P. & O.	8, June
Shanghai	Hangsang	J. M. Co.	8, June
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	11, June
B'bay via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	12, June
S'pore, P'ang, R'goon & Calcutta	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	12, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13, June
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Atlantique	M. M.	14, June
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Teon	B. & S.	15, June
Shanghai, Y'hama, Kobe & Moji	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	19, June
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Itola	D. S. Co.	20, June
Singapore, Mauritius & South	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	20, June
African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, June
Shanghai	Tipanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tiptaroom	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tikembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tilatip	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Timanook	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tibodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

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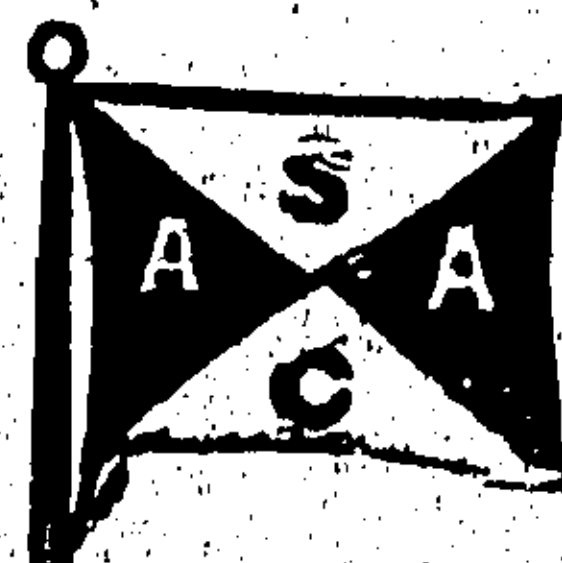
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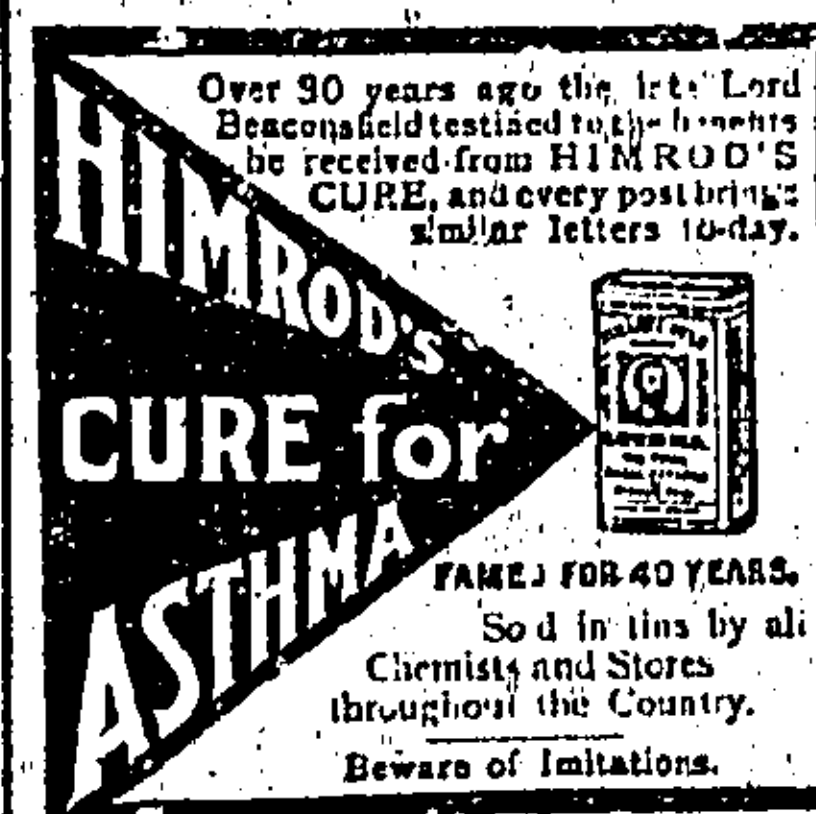
VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Sequoia, Br. s.s. 3,318, Grant, 22th ulto.	Calcutta, 16th ulto. Ballast—S.O. & Co.
Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s. 662, S. Yakuchige, 28th ulto.—Haliphong, 26th ulto. Rice—O.S.K.	
Ohlyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 7,353, Wm. W. Greene, 29th ulto.—San Francisco, 1st ulto. Gen.—K.K.K.	
Tilatip, Dut. s.s. 3,800, F.v. Schermbeck, 29th ulto.—Java, Gen.—J.C.J.L.	
Sanuki Maru, Jap. s.s. B. Taudo, 29th ulto.—Calcutta, 12th ulto. Gen.—Y.Y.Y.	
Kobina Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,854, Yamashita 30th May—Moji, 23rd May, Coal—M. Bishi.	
Brisbane, Br. s.s. 715, J. Salmer, 30th May—Cebu, 25th May—Ballast—O. Clark.	
Foehling, Br. s.s. 1,423, J. Hay, 1st inst.—Hongkong, 25th ulto. Rice—O.S.K.	
Fausang, Br. s.s. 1,410, H.S. Malton, 31st May—Saigon, 27th May; Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Dunee, Br. s.s. 3,403, A. Munro, 31st May—Calcutta, 16th May; General—D. S. & Co.	
Providence, Norw. s.s. 693, M. G. Steen, 31st May—Sydney, 8th May; Ballast—T. & Co.	
Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,092, Least, 1st May—Manila, 29th ult. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Unki Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,993, G. Kamasaki, 1st inst.—Wakamatsu, 25th ulto. Gen.—M.B.K.	
Halvard, Norw. s.s. 1,066, C. Buck, 1st inst.—Java, 26th ulto. Gen.—T. & Co.	
Telemachus, Br. s.s. 1,340, J. Fraser, 2nd inst.—Saigon, 29th ult. General—Chinese.	
Kaljo Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,015, 3rd instant—Swatow, 2nd inst. Gen.—O.S.K.	
Taming, Br. s.s. 2,382, G. H. Pennefather, 4th inst.—Manila, Gen.—B. & S.	
Setun, Norw. s.s. 865, D. Hovenden, 3rd inst.—Bangkok, 27th ulto. Rice—T. & Co.	
Fuscan Prince, Br. s.s. 3,293, M. W. Burwash, 4th inst.—Keelung, 2nd inst. Gen.—B. L.	
Kungping, Chinese s.s. 1,785, J. P. Harvie, 5th inst.—Shanghai, 1st instant, Gen.—O.M.S.N. Co.	
Glentworth, Br. s.s. 2,951, Jones, 4th inst.—Singapore, 29th ult. Gen.—S. T. & Co.	
Kaifong, Br. s.s. 987, J. B. Evans, 5th inst.—Hohow, 4th inst. General—B. & S.	
Laisang, Br. s.s. 2,224, Mooney, 4th inst.—Singapore, 30th ult. General—J. M. & Co.	
Chicago Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,636, K. Hori, 5th inst.—Manila, 2nd inst. General—O.S.K.	
Karmala, Br. s.s. 1,637, H. G. Evans, 4th inst.—London, 18th ult. General—P. & O.S. N. Co.	

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MARSEILLES & LONDON	City of Rangoon	26th July.

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Hongkong, 2nd June, 1915

General Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Australian & Oriental Line s.s. CHANGSHA left Sydney for Hongkong via Queensland and Philippine Ports on the 22nd May and may be expected to arrive on or about June 16.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. CHINA will sail from Manila on Sunday, morning and is due to arrive at Hongkong on Tuesday, morning, the 8th inst. at daylight.

The P. M. s.s. MANCHURIA sailed from Yokohama on Thursday, June 3, via Manila for Hongkong. The mails have been transferred to the s.s. LUZON MARU of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha Line, due to arrive at Hongkong on the 11th inst.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. MONTEACLE left Vancouver B.C. on the 2nd June, p.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. SUISANG from Singapore is due at Hongkong on the 8th June.

The S. S. s.s. MEKONETHSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 25th June.

The S. S. s.s. RADNORSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 12th July.

The I. L. s.s. INDRASANUTA from Vladivostok for Shanghai is due at Hongkong and July, leaves for New York.

The s.s. ITOLA sailed from Calcutta on the 30th May and may be expected here on or about the 15th June.

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KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	18' top bottom	10'	2' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	171	14	11' 6"	2' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	216	22	14	2' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	200	20	14	2' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	200	20	14	2' 6"	
WATERLOO DOCK					
Commercial Dock	450	8'	10'	2' 6"	
ABERDEEN					
Hong Dock	420	14'	12'	2'	
Wharves	311	6'	12'	2'	

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1915.

THE GYMKHANA.

Poor Attendance but Good Racing.

There was but a poor attendance at the Racecourse on Saturday when the second gymkhana was held in ideal weather. The mule race was dropped from the card owing to unforeseen circumstances, and this left but six events. The sport was remarkably good, Kukri proving that he is a cracking pony when the ribbons are properly held. He a bit of a surprise packet, too, according to the wagers.

The hand of the 74 Panjabis rendered selections. The officials of the Gymkhana Club are:—Patrons:—H. E. Sir F. H. May, K.O.M.G., H. E. Vice-Admiral Sir T. H. M. Jerram, R.N., K.C.B., H.E. Major-General F. H. Kelly, C.B., and Commodore B. H. Anstruther, R.N., C.M.G.

Committee:—The Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club (Ex-Officio), the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Mr. D. M. Ross, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. G. K. Hall Bratton, and Mr. H. J. Geddes.

Judge:—Mr. H. P. White. Handicapper:—Mr. D. M. Ross. Clerk of the Scales:—Mr. A. Charlton.

Starter:—Mr. Paul M. Hodgson. Time-keeper:—Mr. M. S. Sassoon.

The following are the results:—

Three-quarter Mile Race.—For China ponies that have not won a race at official meetings, off days, or gymkhanas since January 1st, 1914.

Mr. Blank's Wild Cat, 153lb (Mr. Forbes) 1

Mr. F. A. Gage's Alverstone (late Welsh Chief), 152lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 2

Mr. W. B. Hind's Bastock, 147lb (Mr. Bishop) 3

Sir Paul's Duke Dahlia, 159lb (Mr. Gegg) 0

Mr. Ellis Kadorie's Baroda Chief, 155lb (Mr. Knoll) 0

Mr. Cedric O. Boyd's Corporation, 152lb (Mr. Boyd) 0

After false start, Alverstone took the lead. Into the straight Bastock challenged the leader. Wild Cat however shot to the front a few strides from home and won by a length, two lengths separating second and third.

Time, 1min. 30 1/3secs.

Pari-mutuel.

Winner ... \$70.50

1, ... 18.50

2, ... 20.00

3, ... 15.00

Cash Sweeps.

Ticket No. 5, \$308.70

98, 88.20

95, 44.10

Ladies' Nomination.—Tent Pegging.

Mr. G. K. Hall Bratton (Nominated by Mrs. Wakeman) 1

Mr. Knoll (Mrs. Shellm) 2

Lieut. A. W. Forbes, R.N. (Miss Lammer) 3

Mr. C. O. Boyd (Mrs. Landale) 0

Mr. L. P. Goldney (Mrs. Currie) 0

Capt. Thomson (Miss Hastings) 0

Capt. Hatterley-Smith (Miss Wilkinson) 0

Major Lydner (Mrs. Lydner) 0

Lieut. Wyndham-Quinn, R.N. (Miss Liebert) 0

Mr. O. H. Blason (Mrs. Forsyth) 0

Pari-mutuel.

Winner ... \$29.00

1, ... 13.70

2, ... 17.00

3, ... 12.30

Cash Sweeps.

Ticket No. 1, 78, \$444.15

2, 62, 126.00

3, 114, 63.45

Gymkhana Stakes.—Value \$200.

One mile. For all China ponies. Catch weights 10st 6lb. Winners of an open race or open griffin race or ponies that have won the aggregate prize in the Gymkhana Stakes in any season 5lb extra. Non-winning subscription griffins allowed 5lb.

Sir Paul's Aldwych, 149lb (Mr. Gegg) 1

Mr. Horsford's Mascotte, 146lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 2

Mr. Mooraker's Maybey, 146lb (Mr. Knoll) 3

Mr. David Landale's Tinker, 149lb (Mr. Boyd) 0

Dr. Forsyth's Lorenzo, 148lb (Mr. Forbes) 0

From a splendid start, Mascotte showed the way on the outside. Tinker joined Mascotte later. At the village, Mascotte was leading by a length, the field being in a cluster. Maybey joined Mascotte, but Aldwych got the better of a desperate finish by a head, a similar distance separating second and third a breast and there was a brilliant finish, there being but a head between the three leading competitors. Aldwych crossed the line first as the result of a game effort.

Time:—2min. 12 2/5secs.

Pari-mutuel.

Winner ... \$28.20

1, ... 16.50

2, ... 0.80

Cash Sweeps.

Ticket No. 1st, 172, \$567

2nd, 93, 162

3rd, 148, 81

Polo Pony Soury.—500 yards found a post and in. For bona-fide trained polo ponies, to be ridden by playing members of the Hongkong Polo Club.

Mr. Gilpin's Sir Galahad, 168lb (Mr. Knoll) 1

Mr. A. W. Forbes' Fluke, 168lb (Mr. Forbes) 2

Mr. Gilpin's Snowflake, 168lb (Mr. Goldney) 3

Mr. B. D. F. Beith's Mad Eve, 168lb (Mr. Thompson) 0

Mr. C. C. Boyd's Tipperary, 168lb (Mr. Boyd) 0

Sir Galahad had practically won from the fall of the flag, and he secured the verdict by three lengths. He cleverly turned his mount round the post and led comfortably back to home, winning by three lengths from Fluke.

Pari-mutuel.

Winner \$8.00

1st, 6.40 2nd, \$9.80

Cash Sweeps.—

Ticket No.

1st, 106, \$491.40

2nd, 3, 140.40

3rd, 75, 70.20

From the Two Mile Post once round and in.—For subscription griffins of any season.

Mrs. Beeson's Kukri, 152 lb. (Mr. Seth) 1

Mr. David Landale's Soldier, 152 lb. (Mr. Boyd) 2

Mr. Ellis Kadorie's Baroda Chief, 153 lb. (Mr. Gegg) 3

Mr. Shellm's Lucky Gem, 155 lb. (Mr. Knoll) 0

Mr. Sedgwick's Winning Hazard, 149 lb. (Mr. Sedgwick) 0

Mr. Brutton's Thurstleton, 149 lb. (Mr. Forbes) 0

Kukri dashed off from the start and won in a common canter by four lengths.

Time:—2 min. 27 secs.

Pari-mutuel.

Winner \$19.20

1st 8.90 2nd 21.60 3rd 14.70

Cash Sweeps.

Ticket No. 1st 126, \$580.70

2nd 116, 160.20

3rd 32, 80.10

One and a Quarter Mile Race.—For all China ponies.

Mr. Mooraker's Maybey, 150 lb. (Mr. Knoll) 1

Mr. Nemze's Shabrang, 157 lb. (Mr. Sedgwick) 2

Sir Paul's Duke Dahlia, 152 lb. (Mr. Gegg) 3

Mr. David Landale's Tinker, 150 lb. (Mr. Boyd) 0

Mr. Blank's Wild Cat, 140 lb. (Mr. Forbes) 0

After Shabrang had led for some distance the winner shot to the front and won without pressure by six lengths, two lengths away Duke Dahlia was third.

Time, 2min. 40 1/5secs.

Pari-mutuel.

Winner—\$11.50,

1st, \$7.70; 2nd, \$8.50.

Cash Sweeps.

Ticket No. 164, 1st, ... \$715.05

197, 2nd, ... 204.30

24, 3rd, ... 102.15

A SEDITION CASE IN SHANGHAI.

Charges Against A British Journalist.

At H. M. Police Court at Shanghai on June 1, 1915 before Mr. G. W. King, Magistrate, Mr. Sheldon Ridge, editor of the *National Review*, Shanghai, appeared on the following charge: for that he did on May 15, 1915, at Shanghai, being the editor of a written newspaper known as the *National Review*, and being a person subject to the criminal jurisdiction of this Honorable Court, did publish and offer for sale the said newspaper containing seditious matter, to wit, an article entitled "The Betrayal," contrary to the China (Amendment) Order in Council, 1907.

Mr. S. H. McKean appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Francis Ellis for the defence.

In opening the case for the prosecution, Counsel quoted the clause of the Act which particularly applied (Clause II, sub-sections I and II), and then briefly outlined the evidence to be given in support of the charge. It would be shown, he said, that defendant gave the article to the *Shanghai Mercury* printer, and was personally responsible for publication of the *National Review*. "I need hardly point out," Counsel continued, "that the article contains matter which is directly (I submit) calculated to cause disorder in China, especially under the conditions which existed at the time the article was published. The article complains that His Majesty's Government and His Majesty's Ministers have acted in a manner which has betrayed the interests of China and the interests of Chinese citizens. It is a matter of common knowledge that at the time this article was published, strained relations existed between the Government of China, and it is with that subject that this article deals. It states that the British Government is responsible possibly more than the Japanese Government for the demands which were made by Japan on China at that particular time. I submit, and I think there can be no doubt, that articles of that nature, articles expressing those views, are calculated to create disturbance between Chinese subjects and British subjects in China, and between Chinese subjects and Japanese subjects in China."

P. C. C. Colley then gave evidence as to receiving from the Court a warrant authorising him to search the premises 25 Nanjing Road. Defendant was in the office and witness read the warrant over to him. When witness stated what he had come for defendant asked him to take a seat and then directed a Chinese employee to bring him certain papers. He did so, and amongst the papers was the original copy of the article in question. Upon receiving this, witness left the office.

Mr. McKean said he proposed going into the box to prove having purchased at the office of the *National Review* a copy of the paper containing the article. His Worship—That is rather unusual, is it not?

Mr. McKean agreed.

His Worship—However, I know of no real objection to your going into the box if you choose to do so. Mr. McKean then gave evidence that on May 24 he went to the office of the *National Review*, 25, Nanjing Road, and was supplied by a Chinese assistant with a copy of the *National Review* dated May 15, which copy witness now produced. The article entitled "The Betrayal" appeared on page 841.

Mr. Ellis—When was this article brought to your attention?

Witness—Some time before May 24.

Mr. Ellis—Was it brought to your attention in your position as Counsel?

Witness—It was brought to my attention by the Crown Advocate.

A Chinese office boy employed by the *National Review* gave evidence as to handing a "proof" of the article to the head printer of the *Shanghai Mercury*.

The foreman printer of the *Shanghai Mercury* gave evidence as to printing the *National Review* containing the leading article in question—handed to him by the last witness. A portion of it was in the hand-writing of the defendant.

A. W. Starling, Printing Manager of the *Shanghai Mercury* said the defendant was at present editor of the *National Review*.

the offices of which were in the same building as the offices of the *Shanghai Mercury*. The *National Review* was printed by witness's office.

Counsel—Was your attention drawn to this particular article?

Witness—Yes. The "copy" was handed to me by the No. 1 Boy. There were red ink corrections made by Mr. Ridge. The article was subsequently printed. Witness identified the final "proof" marked "O.K." by Mr. Ridge.

Mr. Ellis—Will you explain what you mean by saying that the foreman "called your attention" to the article.

Witness—The foreman was under instructions to hand me all leading articles of the *National Review*, to get my signature before printing.

Witness read this article.

Mr. Ellis—And it passed your review?

Witness—No.

Mr. Ellis—Did you allow the matter to rest there?

Witness—No.

Mr. Ellis—However, the article appeared, did it not?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. McKean—That is the case for the prosecution.

His Worship said he would have to consider whether or not a charge should be framed. Mr. Ellis—The matter cannot be dealt with summarily, and I have instructions from my client what to say when the charge is read.

The Court adjourned until 2.15 p.m.

In the afternoon, his Worship informed the accused that a *prima facie* case had been made out, and accordingly he had framed the following charge: "For that you, William Sheldon Ridge, did on May 15 and on divers subsequent dates publish and offer for sale a newspaper called the *National Review*, China, in which was printed an article headed 'The Betrayal' containing seditious matter, contrary to the China (Amendment) Order in Council 1909, Article II, sub-section I."

Asked if he understood the charge, defendant said he thought so; and then after having formally cautioned he added: I propose to reserve anything I have to say.

His Worship—Do you desire to call any witness in this Court?

Witness—Not in this Court.

His Worship—I must formally commit you to take your trial before the Supreme Court, on a day of which due notice will be given. With regard to bail, obviously I must allow that. Have you any suggestions as to the amount, Mr. McKean?

Mr. McKean—I think the Crown would be satisfied if the accused were bound over in the sum of \$500, with two sureties of \$1,000 each.

Mr. Ellis—I have arranged that two British subjects shall be present to give the necessary security.

THE DRAIN ON BRITISH MANHOOD.

A Surplus of Nearly two Million Females in 1916. By L. G. Chiozza Money, M. P.

In this article Mr. Chiozza Money deals with another aspect of the important question which was recently treated in our columns by Mr. W. L. George. Mr. Chiozza Money points out that it is emigration, and not war, which is chiefly responsible for depleting the manhood of the United Kingdom, and he shows how serious the problem has already become. He shows that at the end of the war there is likely to be an emigration of young men on an unprecedented scale unless the Government is fully prepared at the close of hostilities to deal with the difficult and important problem of resettling returned soldiers in normal industry.

People are beginning to realise through the war a problem which before the war was serious enough—the enormous majority of females in the British population. Few are aware, however, of the dimensions which that problem has already attained.

When the last Census was taken four years ago—in April, 1911—the population of Britain was found to be, in round figures, 45,200,000. The proportions of the sexes were as follows:—

Males ... 21,900,000

Females ... 23,300,000

Female majority 1,400,000

It is difficult to exaggerate the social importance of these little-known facts. Four years ago the females of the United Kingdom exceeded the males by 1,400,000. A great army of women is denied the possibility of legitimate marriage or motherhood. A great army of women is necessarily thrust upon the labour market, which would not matter in a properly organised society, but matters much to all men and to women in such a society as ours. The existence of such a great majority of females tells seriously upon the productive powers of the nation. It has a tremendous influence upon the nation's thought, the nation's literature—an influence which has already made its mark in the records of our time.

One Million in Four Years.

At the beginning of April, 1915, the majority of women has made an enormous growth as compared with the four years old figures which I have quoted. In the last four years the female majority has increased, quite apart from the war, for two reasons. The first is that in the ordinary surplus of births over deaths the females have been in a majority; (1) because more female children than male children survive infancy, and (2) because disease and accident kill more males than females. The second reason is that the last four years have witnessed an enormous and unparalleled rate of emigration, which on many occasions I have taken leave to denounce as a danger to the country.

The emigrants, who numbered about one million in the four years, consisted as to a considerable majority of the female population of the United Kingdom. It may be added that not only do our emigrants consist chiefly of males, but that they consist chiefly of the young and able-bodied. We may take note here of the curious fact that for a country to lose 250,000 young men and women in a single year goes almost unnoticed, while the loss of 10,000 men in warfare excites great attention. It is true that emigration is not the same thing as death to the individual,

but to the country that suffers it the loss in manhood, the loss in productive power, is just as great whether a man packs up and departs for the United States or goes out as a soldier never to return. It is pertinent to remind ourselves of this point in the particular connection I am studying here because we have before us a great problem as it affects not the individual, but the nation.

Population in April, 1915.

In view of the considerations I have named, we are able to give an approximate estimate of the population of the United Kingdom now, in the month of April, 1915. To judge from the birth-rate, death-rate, and emigration records, we have at the present time, in round figures, a population of 46,000,000 people, and of these the females number about 23,800,000, and the males about 22,100,000, giving a surplus of 1,800,000 females.

Although our loss of men in the war is actually great, it is relatively small when compared with these gigantic totals. I do not know how many men we have actually lost by death on the Continent, but I suppose it is now something over twenty thousand. It will be seen that twenty thousand more or less makes little impression upon the above facts, so exceedingly greater are the facts of peace than the facts of war.

Curiously, indeed, the war in one way has reduced the surplus of women. This may seem strange, but it is true. The war has brought emigration to an end, and, therefore, stopped the departure from our shores of an army of young, able-bodied men. We shall not lose by death in the war nearly as many men as we should have lost if the war had not occurred, because of this staying of emigration.

The Immediate Prospect.

Making allowance for the cessation of emigration, and for deaths in the war, what is likely to be the population of the United Kingdom a year hence—in April, 1916? It will probably be, including, of course, the Army and Navy, about 46,300,000, divided by sexes as follows:—

Males ... 22,200,000

Females ... 24,100,000

Female majority ... 1,900,000

That is to say, in 1916 the population of the United Kingdom will be considerably larger than at the beginning of the war, while the female majority will have continued to grow, reaching dimensions which easily make it one of the most important problems—not the most important problem—of our time.

If, after the war, emigration again begins and again grows, the problem will year by year grow in gravity. This brings me to the consideration of what I conceive to be a very serious danger lying before us at the termination of the war.

I see the suggestion made in several quarters that it will be our duty at the end of the war to encourage and stimulate emigration as a means of relieving ourselves of the problem of getting the nation back to the normal!

A Dangerous and Deplorable Proposal.

I see it blindly argued by people who cannot see an inch before their noses that because at the end of the war we shall have on our hands hundreds of thousands of young men, we should do our best to encourage them to go to the Colonies to help Imperial expansion, and incidentally to save us trouble.

One or two cheerful advisers of the nation have pointed out that this glorious idea will be the more feasible because a young

men who have become soldiers will become restless through their experience, and will be ill-content to return to their ordinary avocations in that dull place, the United Kingdom. Mr. Tommy Atkins—or should we say, under existing circumstances, Thomas Atkins Esquire—is to despise the common British round and to see fresh fields and pastures new in Canada, Australia, or South Africa.

There is doubtless some truth in the suggestion that a man taken from the uninspiring circumstances of an English provincial town and plunged into the rapid life and splendid comradeship of a great campaign will become infected with the idea that there are many other places beside home. I can even believe from my knowledge of some of our small towns, that a man might come to the conclusion that there is No Place Like Home. I so far as this is true, pity 'tis 'tis true, and in so far as it is true is our duty to dissuade rather than to persuade men to leave us.

If emigration sets in like fever as a result of this war—it shows a further expansion upon the big figures of recent years—the nation will be in grave danger. If it happens, then year by year our power to produce, our wealth, our income, our means of sustaining Britain as the proper head and front of a great Empire, will all alike decline.

Who Shall Deliver Us?

It is unutterably sad to take up an illustrated newspaper and look at the pages of pictures of those who have just died in the war. A mere pageful, containing perhaps fifteen or twenty men's portraits, fills one with a tremendous sense of a irreparable loss. What would be our feeling if we could see a procession pass us of the young men who have died for us since August? An what should we feel as a nation of national loss if there came through the streets of London the emigrants of 1913, who numbered as many souls as the entire city of Bristol? I wish by some magic of words I had the power to make a picture live for every British citizen.

The considerations I have advanced will show how important it is that the problem of getting the nation back to work should be studied before the war is brought to a close. If steps commensurate to the problem are not taken, we may easily lose a nation, at the close of the war, enormously more than during its continuance. Millions will have to be spent if the thing is to be done properly, and my fear is that, because the war is costing £2,000,000 a day, our governing powers will boggle at spending a few millions in a month when it comes to reorganising the nation for purposes of peace.

It must not be. If systematic organised resettlement is not thought out well in advance, emigration after 1916 may reach 500,000 a year. Does the Government realise that? If so, what is it doing to defend us from so great a disaster?—*Sunday Chronicle*.

Bids for Super-Dreadnoughts.

New York, Italy and Greece are attempting to secure Argentina's new super-dreadnought, the *Moreno*.

The Greek Government, it is stated, has offered seventeen million dollars (\$3,400,000). None of the offers, so far, have been accepted. The *Moreno* is a vessel of 23,000 tons with twelve 12-inch guns. She was built by the New York Shipbuilding Company and scheduled to be completed in 1914.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1915.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

Allied Success on the Western Front.

June 7, 2.00 a.m.

The official communique published at Paris states:—The battle to the north of Arras has continued most fiercely and in our favour, several successful attacks gaining considerable ground.

We captured more trenches in the great "Labyrinth" fortification, where the fighting has been ceaseless for eight days. We now hold two thirds of the "Labyrinth."

Simultaneously north of the Aisne and east of Tracy-le-mont we captured two lines of trenches, a kilometre long, in a single rush. We took two hundred prisoners and three field guns.

GAS USED ON THE RUSSIANS.

June 7, 3.45 a.m.

A Petrograd official communication states: The enemy on the Bayka river, profiting by the change in the wind, tried gassing on 5th inst., and also fired chemicals producing a poisonous smoke. The Russians on the lower Ssa continue to be successful and fired a village.

The enemy, pursuing the offensive east of Przemyel, steadily attacked on Friday evening in direction of Mosiask, supported by numerous heavy guns, but heavily and was unable to approach the Russian trenches.

ITALIAN FLEET ACTIVE.

June 7, 2.50 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, it is officially announced that the Italian fleet on June 5, cut the Austrian cables connecting with the Dalmatian Islands, and destroyed the lighthouses and observation stations on those islands. They also bombarded and damaged the Cattaro-Ragusa railway. A flotilla of destroyers, though attacked by aeroplanes, bombarded Nonafalco and sank several large sailing ships. The enemy's fleet has not been seen.

ROUMANIAN DESIRE TO INTERVENE.

June 7, 2.50 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Bucharest reports that there was a great demonstration on Sunday, thirty thousand people participating. Singing the Marseillaise and the Garibaldian Hymn, they marched to the Italian Legation, where speakers expressed the hope that Roumania would follow the example of her Latin sister, Italy, in order to realise her national ideal.

A meeting of the conservative party denounced the Germanophile attitude of its leader, M. Marghiloman, who left the meeting. It is expected that M. Lohovari, who is a supporter of the Triple Entente, will be elected leader.

THE DARDANELLES.

June 6, 11.55 p.m.

The Press Bureau states that on the Gallipoli Peninsula, on Thursday night, the Turks heavily bombarded a small fort in front of the extreme French right, that they had previously lost. They then launched an infantry attack which was repulsed with heavy loss. The enemy simultaneously ignited the scrub in front of the British left centre, and attacked, but with no success.

On Friday morning General Hamilton ordered a general attack in the southern area, preceded by a heavy bombardment with all the guns, assisted by the battleships, cruisers and destroyers.

At a given signal the troops rushed forward with bayonets fixed, and were immediately successful along the whole line, except at one spot, where the heavy wire entanglement was not destroyed by the bombardment.

The Indians on the extreme left made a magnificent advance and captured two lines of trenches, but owing to the troops on their right, being hung up by this entanglement, they were obliged to retire to their original position.

The regular division made good progress on the left centre capturing a strong redoubt and two lines of trenches beyond it—about five hundred yards in advance of the original line.

The prisoners include five Germans, the remains of a volunteer machine gun detachment from the Goeben. Their officer was killed and the machine gun was destroyed.

During the night, information was received that enemy reinforcements were advancing from the direction of Maidos towards Krithia. Lieut. General Birdwood arranged an attack on the trenches in front of Quin's post, which at ten o'clock, at night, was successfully carried out. We captured the trenches and held them throughout the night. The Turkish casualties were very heavy. At 6.30 o'clock in the morning the enemy heavily counter-attacked, and, by means of heavy bombs, forced our men out of the most forward trench, though we still hold the communication trenches made during the night.

DEATH.

GOMES.—At her residence No. 1 Ormsby Villas, Kowloon, Helena Brundao Gomes beloved wife of Dr. A. S. Gomes, deeply regretted. The funeral will pass the monument at 6 p.m. tomorrow.

THE PRAYA OUTRAGE.

Ship's Engineer's Graphic Story.

This afternoon in the Police Court, before Mr. Lindsell, the case was continued in which six ricksha coolies were charged with highway robbery and stealing money and jewellery from an engineer named George Hutchison of the s.s. Chung King.

Prosecutor said that on May 12 he came ashore about 8.30 p.m. and after visiting the Hongkong Hotel went to the cinematograph. After the conclusion of the cinematograph performance, he and some friends returned to the Hongkong Hotel and stayed a few minutes. He did not have any drink then, and what he had had was before he came ashore.

Five minutes after midnight he took a ricksha to go from Blake Pier to West Point. He was under the impression that he would have been able to get a launch to his ship. He enquired from a Sikh if he went to West Point could he get a sampan, and the Sikh thought possibly he could.

He consequently engaged the ricksha, but did not know the number, nor could he identify the coolie. He was taken all along the front to Whitty Street, and as he was looking to see where his ship was, about six coolies rushed towards, and upset the ricksha and attacked him. They jumped on top of him and robbed him of everything he had—a gold watch and chain, and \$305 in money. The watch recovered was his.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

BAND NIGHT AT NORTH POINT.

On Wednesday Next at North Point.

"By kind permission of the Colonel and Officers of the Regiment, the Band of the 74th Punjab will play the following programme under the baton of Bandmaster J. W. Christian.

1 March, "Off to the Front," Ord Hume.

2 Selection, "The Girl in the Taxi," Gilbert.

3 Two Step, "On the Mississippi," Douglas.

4 Selection, "The Quaker Girl," Monckton.

5 Piccolo Solo, "Golden Sparks," Brewer.

6 Two Step, "The Policeman's Holiday," Ewing.

7 Selection, "Pantomime Plums," Pether.

8 Valse, "The Fairest in the Land," Ancliffe.

9 Patriotic March, "Carry On," Ord Hume.

(Introducing the National Anthems of the Allies).

PAWN BROKER COMPLIMENTED.

Diamond Ring Discovered.

This morning in the Police Court, a woman was charged with the theft of a diamond ring valued at \$775. The story was that the complainant bought the ring on May 13. The day she bought it, she lost it and the people in the house, among whom was the defendant helped her to search for it. Yesterday the defendant went to a pawnshop to pledge the ring, and the pawnbroker, suspicious of the answer given by the defendant informed the Police.

The woman was sentenced to six months' hard labour, and the Magistrate, Mr. Lindsell, complimented the pawn broker on his conduct.

SHANGHAI BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Question of Trading with the Enemy.

The first business meeting of members of the Shanghai British Chamber of Commerce was held on May 31 at the Palace Hotel. Mr. H. H. Girardet presided, supported by members of the provisional committee—Messrs. E. S. Little, A. R. Woods, F. J. Norbury, and L. W. Hutton, and there were 130 members present. The chairman first proposed: That Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., H. M. British Consul-General, be honorary president of the Chamber, and Mr. Archibald Rose, C.I.E., be Vice-President and, ex-officio a member of the Committee and all sub-committees.

Election of Committee.

There were twenty-seven candidates for the twelve places on the Committee, and upon a ballot being taken, the following were elected: Messrs. A. D. Ball (Barlow and Co.), A. W. Barkill (A. R. Barkill and Sons), H. E. Campbell (Libert and Co., Ltd.), H. H. Girardet (Reiss & Co.), J. Johnstone (Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.), E. S. Little (Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.), E. F. Mackay (Butterfield and Swire), H. A. J. Macray (Dodwell & Co., Ltd.), F. J. Norbury (Norbury, Natio & Co., Ltd.), F. Rayden (Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd.), E. C. Richards (P. & O. Steam Navigation Co.), and H. G. Simms (North-China Insurance Co., Ltd.).

Trading With the Enemy.

Mr. J. Johnstone in introducing a resolution on the subject of trading with the enemy said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—On May 15, Reuter's announced that Sir E. Grey had stated in the House of Commons that His Majesty's Government was considering a total cessation of trading with the enemy in China, and that action would be taken as soon as we were assured that similar steps would be instituted by Japan.

A fortnight has passed, Gentlemen, since this announcement was made, and no definite instructions have as yet been received from our Home Authorities. It still rests therefore with British firms to decide the course they shall pursue regarding their dealings with our country's enemies.

The present policy adopted by our Government, I think we are all agreed, is not to our best interests, and the continuance of this policy which stigmatizes dealing with the enemy as "undesirable," without the enforcement of measures for their prevention, can only lead to inconsistency and insecurity, in addition to inflicting losses on individual British firms who are sufficiently strong to take the matter in their own hands and act accordingly.

Without actual legislation our position as British merchants must suffer, and German interests per contra will gain ground.

The only remedy for this, gentlemen, is complete cessation of business with Germany, under Government authority. This would include measures for the prohibition of any transaction with German firms, likewise goods with any taint of German ownership handled by neutral firms in China, either import, export banking, shipping or insurance houses here (in China), or in the United Kingdom.

If you agree with these remarks, gentlemen, I trust the resolution which I am about to propose, will have the unqualified approval of every member present here tonight. I beg to propose the following resolution:—

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

A CROCK'S CORPS.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Dear Sir:—I venture to raise the query:—Why not have a Crock's Corps, i.e. a body of men not up to the very high standard of the present fighting line. As things are at present, much of the fighting is done week after week from trenches, and such unfit men might very well relieve others for short spells or be delegated to menial military labour to relieve regulars. If a few hundred Cocks were killed, it would not be such a serious matter as is the loss of hundreds of virile healthy fit men. I feel myself that while unable to pass the high standard of the military examination, I could still put in useful work at the front or at home. If such a corps could be formed, I should hope to be one of the first to join. We want to save the fit healthy men for the sake of the next generation.

UNFIT.
Hongkong June 7, 1915.

THE COLONY'S HEALTH.

The return showing the number of communicable diseases which have been notified as occurring in the Colony of Hongkong during the week ended June 5, states that of bacillary plague there have been four cases, all Chinese and all fatal, but in other districts than that of Victoria. Of diphtheria there were two cases in Victoria and one outside; one fatal and one imported, but all Chinese. There have been two cases of enteric fever in Victoria and one outside. Two of the cases were Chinese and one was British. There has been one case of small-pox in Victoria, one outside, both Chinese and both fatal.

"That this meeting regrets the action of the Government in tacitly sanctioning trading with the enemy in China and urges that the wording of the King's Regulation Number 4 of 1915 be amended so as to preclude such trading in the Treaty Ports of China, and that the Committee take the necessary steps to bring this Resolution to the notice of the proper Authorities."

Mr. C. M. Bain seconded. With the consent of the proposer and seconder, the resolution was amended to read: "so as to preclude such trading in China," instead of "so as to preclude such trading in Treaty Ports in China."

Mr. Little said he presumed that if the resolution were passed, as no doubt it would be, it would be the first instruction to the new committee to deal with this matter by telegram, either directly with London or through His Majesty's authorities in China.

The Chairman said this would be done if it were the wish of the meeting.

The resolution was then unanimously carried. This concluded the business of the meeting, which terminated with the passing of a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman and Provisional Committee, proposed by Mr. J. Johnstone. —N. O. D. News.

HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

The Crown Withdraws Deportation Order.

Remarkable end of an Important Local Case.

Before Sir William Rees Davies (Chief Justice) and Mr. Justice Hazeland, in Full Court, this morning, the case in which an application for a rule nisi, calling upon the Captain Superintendent of Police to show cause why he should not produce Lo Tsz Shau alias Lo Hing Chung for his discharge, was made by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. C. F. Mason, came on for hearing. The man Lo Tsz Shau was detained on an order by His Excellency the Governor-in-Council—under the Deportation Ordinance.

The Crown case was conducted by the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General.

The Hon. Attorney General said: The deportation order in this case was cancelled on Saturday. I do not know that anything further remains to do in the matter except that my friends are asking your Lordship to make it absolute.

His Lordship:—The order was cancelled on Friday?

The Hon. Attorney General:—No, on Saturday.

Mr. Jenkin:—As he does not show cause, I ask that the rule be made absolute and an order be made for payment out by the Registrar of the \$2,000 bail.

The Chief Justice:—The rule must be made absolute or otherwise it remains standing.

The Hon. Attorney General:—Of course there is nothing for the writ to operate on now the man having been discharged, and of the order, cancelled, nothing remains.

The Chief Justice:—He surrenders his bail?

Mr. Jenkin:—I do not know that he does my Lord, because he is really discharged.

This Paine Judge:—He must surrender to his bail.

The Chief Justice:—The only person who can discharge the bail is the Court and he is now on his own recognizances before the Court.

Mr. Jenkin:—He surrenders to his bail my Lord, he is here. I am instructed to inform the Court on behalf of this man, Your Lordship, and I think it is right I should, that when he was arrested seven weeks ago on these proceedings, he produced to the Chief Detective Inspector the certificate of his registration in the Canton Consulate, and this certificate was in the possession of the Chief Detective Inspector for a period of five hours. The same document was handed to the official of the Government who conducted the examination. That was also seven weeks ago and the same document and a birth certificate was tendered by the solicitor to another Inspector of police who effected his arrest. That is all seven weeks ago and if these documents were examined into, this man would have been saved the trouble and expense of taking these proceedings which are now before your Lordships.

The Chief Justice:—I do not think it is necessary for us to communicate any idea on that subject?

Mr. Jenkin:—Except an applicant for a writ of Habeas corpus being in a position of not being able to ask for costs from the other side, it is a matter he might truly air through his counsel.

The Hon. Attorney General:—I might say however my Lord, with regard to what my learned friend just said, I had no knowledge of the facts he mentioned, but when the applicant was asked in the formal way

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Joined.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A Chapman, V. D. state:—

Pte. O. A. de J. V. Ribeiro joined the Corps on 7th instant, allotted Corps No. 1855 and posted to Signalling Section.

Parades.

Parades for Tuesday, 8th inst., 5.10 p.m. Centre Section M. G. Co.—Section drill and Bayonet fighting at Kowloon Docks. Launch leaves Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Scouts Co. (except N. C. O. and men on duty at Headquarters) Company drill and Skirmishing at Happy Valley. Fall in on road between Law Courts and City Hall at 5.15 p.m. and proceed by special tram. Remainder—Nil.

Detail.

On duty at Headquarters, From 7 a.m. to-morrow to 7 a.m. 9th inst.—No. 3 Section Scouts Coy. From 7 a.m. 9th to 7 a.m. 10th instant.—No. 4 Section Scouts Coy.

5.15 p.m. Civil Service Co.—Section drill and Rifle exercises at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. No. 1 Section Art. Batty., and Left Section M. G. Co.—Aiming drill and Musketry exercises at Headquarters. Sergt. Bullock will attend.

5.20 p.m. No. 2 Section Art. Batty.—Rifle exercises and Bayonet fighting at Headquarters.

At Gun Club Hill, Kowloon. On duty until 12th inst. Right Section M. G. Co. Officer in charge Lieut. O. Smith.

At Kowloon (Detention Camp) On duty until 12th instant H.K.V.R. Orderly Officer, Lieut. Danby. Orderly Sergeant, Sergt. Sorby.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve Orders issued to-day State:—

Parades.

Centr. Police Station. Monday, June 7.—No. 1 Platoon, British Company and Portuguese Company, 5.30 p.m.

Tuesday, June 8.—Indian Platoon and Chinese Recruits Platoon, 5.30 p.m.

Wednesday, June 9.—Chinese Company, 5.30 p.m.

Resignations.

The following are permitted to resign:—H. M. Silva and G. F. Alves, from the Portuguese Company under medical certificates; Wong Fai Kwong from the Chinese Company.

Devil's Own Platoon Drill Cup. Subject to uniform and rifles being provided or acquired, this Drill Cup Competition is provisionally fixed for Saturday, July 17th. Platoons will separately drill under their own Commanders for one month prior to this fixture.

Issues.

Service Rifles will be issued to Nos. 1 & 2 Platoons of the British Company at 5.30 and 6.00 p.m. respectively on June 7th. Trancheons will also be issued to the Portuguese Company on that date.

The Extradition Case.

The extradition proceedings against Hong Shu Lung, who is wanted by the Canton Government on three charges of murder, was continued this afternoon, when, after further evidence the case was again adjourned.

what reason he had against deportation, he appears to have made no mention whatever of this certificate of registration at Canton and no communication was made by his solicitor to the Government of the facts now mentioned.

The Chief Justice:—The order was made absolute and an order that the bail of \$2,000 be paid out to the solicitor of Lo Tsz Shau.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 5.)

[The following telegrams appeared in our special edition of yesterday:—]

FORCING THE LABYRINTH.

June 6, 12.50 a.m.

A further Paris communique states that north of Arras, our progress has resulted in our securing more than two-thirds of the village of Neuville St. Vaast.

We gained four hundred and fifty yards inside the labyrinth fortification, where fighting continues ceaselessly.

The artillery duel on the whole sector north of Arras, has been most violent.

GERMAN FLEET'S TEMERITY.

June 6, 3.5 a.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, it is officially announced that a strong German fleet has appeared in the Baltic Sea and exchanged shots with Russian warships near the Gulf of Riga.

ANOTHER GERMAN SPY ARRESTED.

June 5, 7.00 p.m.

It is officially announced that another German spy named Robert Rosenthal has been arrested, as he was leaving England after a short stay.

He confessed that he had been sent by the German Admiralty to obtain naval information.

GERMANS ADMIT FRENCH GAIN.

June 5, 7.00 p.m.

A Berlin communique admits that the French have gained a hold upon the Souchez sugar refinery.

OPERATION ON KING OF GREECE.

June 5, 10.40 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens reports that a portion of the tenth rib of the King of Greece has been removed, thereby giving some relief.

ANOTHER ABORTIVE AIR-RAID.

June 5, 2.40 p.m.

The Admiralty announces that hostile airships visited the east and south east coasts of England yesterday evening. Bombs were dropped at various places but there was little material damage and the casualties were very few.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

French Secure German Position.

June 5, 4.15 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris wires that the French communique reports that the Germans made three violent attacks on the Souchez Sugar Refinery and the trenches to the north and south. They were all repulsed with heavy losses. The French remain masters of all positions taken, and have carried a German position north west of Cabaret Rouge and south of Souchez.

RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE.

Fighting in Galicia.

June 5, 4.45 a.m.

A Petrograd communique says: The Russians have had fresh successes in Galicia on the left bank of the lower San, and are continuing to drive back the enemy in disorderly retreat west of Rovdnik. The enemy's attacks between Przemyśl and the Dnieper have been repulsed with enormous losses.

TOO BUSY TO SURVEY BOOTY.

June 4, 10 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent in Amsterdam quotes a Berlin communique, which says:—After fighting, we reached villages east of Przemyśl. The booty has not yet been surveyed.

General Von der Marwitz has stormed the heights on both sides of Myslatyce and General von Linsingen is on the point of crossing the lower Stry.

HOLLAND'S INCREASING ARMAMENTS.

June 4, 10 p.m.

A message from the Hague states that an important new bill has been prepared extending service with the Landsturm to all who have hitherto been exempted from military service.

NO DUTCH COTTON FOR GERMANY.

June 4, 2.45 p.m.

Holland has finally prohibited the export of raw cotton.

BRITISH SCIENTIST HONOURED.

June 4, 2.45 p.m.

The Institute of France has awarded a special prize to Sir Almroth Wright, M.D., for the invention of anti-typhoid serum, as he is ineligible for the prize of four thousand pounds sterling for the most remarkable discovery of the year, which prize is restricted to Frenchmen.

THE DARDANELLES.

Turks Deserting to Large Bodies.

June 4, 2.45 p.m.

Opinion in Cairo is greatly impressed over the withdrawal of the bulk of the Turkish troops from Sinai and Syria to the Dardanelles. It is reported from Athens that these troops are deserting in masses, especially since the British submarine activity in the Sea of Marmora.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

PREMIER AT THE FRONT.

June 4, 0.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reports that Mr. Asquith paid a visit to the front for a few days with Field Marshal Sir John French, and obtained a comprehensive idea of the British Army on active service. They travelled on a fast motor-car and everywhere received an ovation.

Soon after setting foot on Franco's the Premier was taken to a high eminence whence he viewed a great sweep of the British front—a wonderful panorama. The day was one of the clearest and a wriggling line of thrown-up earth marked the enemy's trenches, while the ruins of Ypres gleamed in the sunshine. Here a pall of smoke hung, while occasional shells burst with a flash and a dull boom and flocks of dark smoke marked the falling of howitzer shells.

Mr. Asquith examined all with the aid of glasses and followed the details on the map, being particularly interested in the ridge from Messines to Wytschaete.

That afternoon Mr. Asquith reviewed one of General Pultney's brigades. The men were then drawn up in a hollow square and the Premier, standing in the middle, delivered a brief speech of appreciation and congratulation. He congratulated the men on their splendid bravery and concluded "I wish you the best of luck." The speech evoked the intensest enthusiasm, the men cheering repeatedly and waving their caps and rifles in the air. After a renewed ovation, Mr. Asquith, proceeding to a hospital, delighted the patients with a sympathetic word. The Premier was extremely pleased with the perfect arrangements. He was much amused watching the "Tommies" waiting their turn for a warm bath in a brewery and then shouting and plunging into the steaming tubs like schoolboys. The men recognising the visitor, jumped out and surrounded him, giving vent to cheer upon cheer. Mr. Asquith was visibly moved by such a display of enthusiasm, though the humour of the scene changed his mood to hearty laughter in which all joined.

Another day Mr. Asquith inspected the headquarters of the Royal Flying Corps. He watched appreciatively the agility of the aviators in turning marvellously and performing wonderful evolutions.

Mr. Asquith also saw the actual working of the convalescent homes of the Red Cross detachments, where an astonishing spirit of optimism prevailed among the patients who were progressing splendidly.

The Premier was favoured with beautiful weather as he moved hither and thither receiving the greetings of the troops of the different regiments en route.

A dramatic incident occurred on approaching the Indian lines where he was received with a great welcoming fanfare of trumpets. Indian mounted trumpeters with yellow turbans and bushy beards stood behind the lines of lancers as he passed through great lines of lances glistening on each side of the duty road as far as the eye could see. The brown faces of the men were in strong contrast to their white-skinned British officers, and the green foliage made a striking background. Then the Gurkhas continued the line wearing their curious wide-brimmed straw hats and their kukris gleaming at their sides. Next came the Sikhs, Pathans and Dogras, some of them from the trenches and others proceeding to the trenches. British infantrymen followed; also there were Canadians mounted and on foot, and other regiments who had won fame in the fighting at Neuve Chapelle, Hill No. 60 and Ypres, these passing in straight lines with bayonets fixed.

The splendid bearing of the men reflected an extraordinary feeling of confidence in the ability of the soldiers of the British Empire.

Needless to say the Premier was intensely interested and frequently spoke to men and officers. It was noticed that the Scottish regiments swinging along the road made a deep impression on him.

Finally came a memorable meeting with Generalissimo Joffre, General Foch and M. Millerand (the French War Minister) at the house of Sir John French and a conference which lasted for half an hour.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

June 4, 4.50 p.m.

A Paris communique states that in the battle of Souchez the French made further gains, including prisoners and machine guns. They also made fresh progress in the "labyrinth."

June 5, 1.50 a.m.

Another Paris communique reports that fighting continues north of Arras. The French, still progressing, captured a trench and prisoners north of Souchez. They also advanced a hundred yards in the labyrinth south of Neuville.

PRAISE FOR THE TERRITORIALS.

June 4, 2.45 p.m.

A "Morning Post" correspondent in France pays a tribute to the Territorials. He says they possess qualities which the Regulars have, in a smaller measure, namely determination that amounted almost to a lust for blood, that surprised even their commanders.

During the comparative lull on the British front the Territorials manage to pick up a scrap here and there and are always impatient to advance before the signal comes.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND MUNITION MAKERS.

June 4, 7.35 p.m.

Mr. Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, has had another great reception at Liverpool.

Addressing a gathering of munition makers on the issues and perils of the great war, he said: Nothing can pull us through but the united efforts of every man of the Empire. Never before have our troops shown greater courage and endurance and it would be horrible to think that they should fail owing to our neglect.

He emphasised that Manchester's response yesterday was gratifying and he was confident the same ready response would come from other centres. He had never doubted where victory would rest, but it would come sooner with a recognition of the difficulties to be faced and the united efforts of all for the Empire.

BRITISH COMMUNIQUE.

Progress Beyond Ypres.

June 4, 11.55 p.m.

Field Marshal Sir John French reports: Since the capture on the night of May 30 of some outbuildings in the ground of the ruined chateau of Hooge, three miles east of Ypres, our trenches have been subjected to a heavy bombardment and fighting on a small scale has been continuous. At one time we were forced to evacuate the buildings but at night we re-occupied them.

North-east of Giverny last night we expelled the enemy from two hundred yards of his trenches taking forty-eight prisoners, but we were unable to retain the trenches after daylight owing to the enemy's fire.

(Continued on page 10.)

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 8th June, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at No. 48 Nathan Road (first floor), Kowloon.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

Catalogues will be issued. On view from Monday, the 7th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
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Auctioneer.

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Wednesday & Thursday, the 9th & 10th June, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios from Sung to Ming Dynasties and Kanghi to T'owkong Periods, comprising:—

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A Few Pieces of Finely Carved Soochow Redwood.

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Catalogues will be issued. On view from Saturday, the 5th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

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27 parts—27,000 feet.

Monday 7th and Tuesday 8th June
1st and 2nd SERIES.

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3rd and 4th SERIES.

Saturday 12th and Sunday 13th June
5th and 6th SERIES.

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THE WAR.

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Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Italy.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 6 guns and 250 men.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.

July 23—Austria sends an ultimatum to Serbia.

July 31—Russia orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia. French Cabinet orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 2—German forces enter Luxembourg.

Aug. 4—England sends ultimatum, demanding observance of Belgian neutrality. Germany rejects ultimatum.

Aug. 5—England at war.

Aug. 7—Germans enter Liege. French invade southern Alsace.

Aug. 15—Austrians enter Servia. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.

Aug. 17—British land in France.

Aug. 19—Beginning of battle of Lorraine.

Aug. 20—Germans enter Brussels.

Aug. 22—Germans enter Namur.

Aug. 24—British begin retreat from Mons.

Aug. 25—French evacuate Mauthausen.

Aug. 26—Germans take Longwy.

Aug. 27—Louvain burned by Germans. Japanese blockade Tsingtau.

Aug. 28—Battle of Heligoland.

Sept. 2—German advance reaches Sedan. French Government moves to Bordeaux.

Sept. 3—Russians occupy Lemberg.

Sept. 5—Battle of the Marne begins.

Sept. 7—Maubeuge taken by the Germans.

Sept. 12—German retreat halts on the Aisne.

Sept. 20—Germans bombard Rheims.

Sept. 22—German submarine sinks British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue.

Sept. 26—Indian troops land at Marseilles.

Sept. 28—Germans begin siege of Antwerp.

Oct. 2—Germans defeated at Angoulême.

Oct. 5—Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.

Oct. 7—Bombardment of Antwerp.

Oct. 9—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 12—A Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinies.

Oct. 13—Belgian Government transferred from Ostend to Havre.

Oct. 14—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on the Yser.

Oct. 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans.

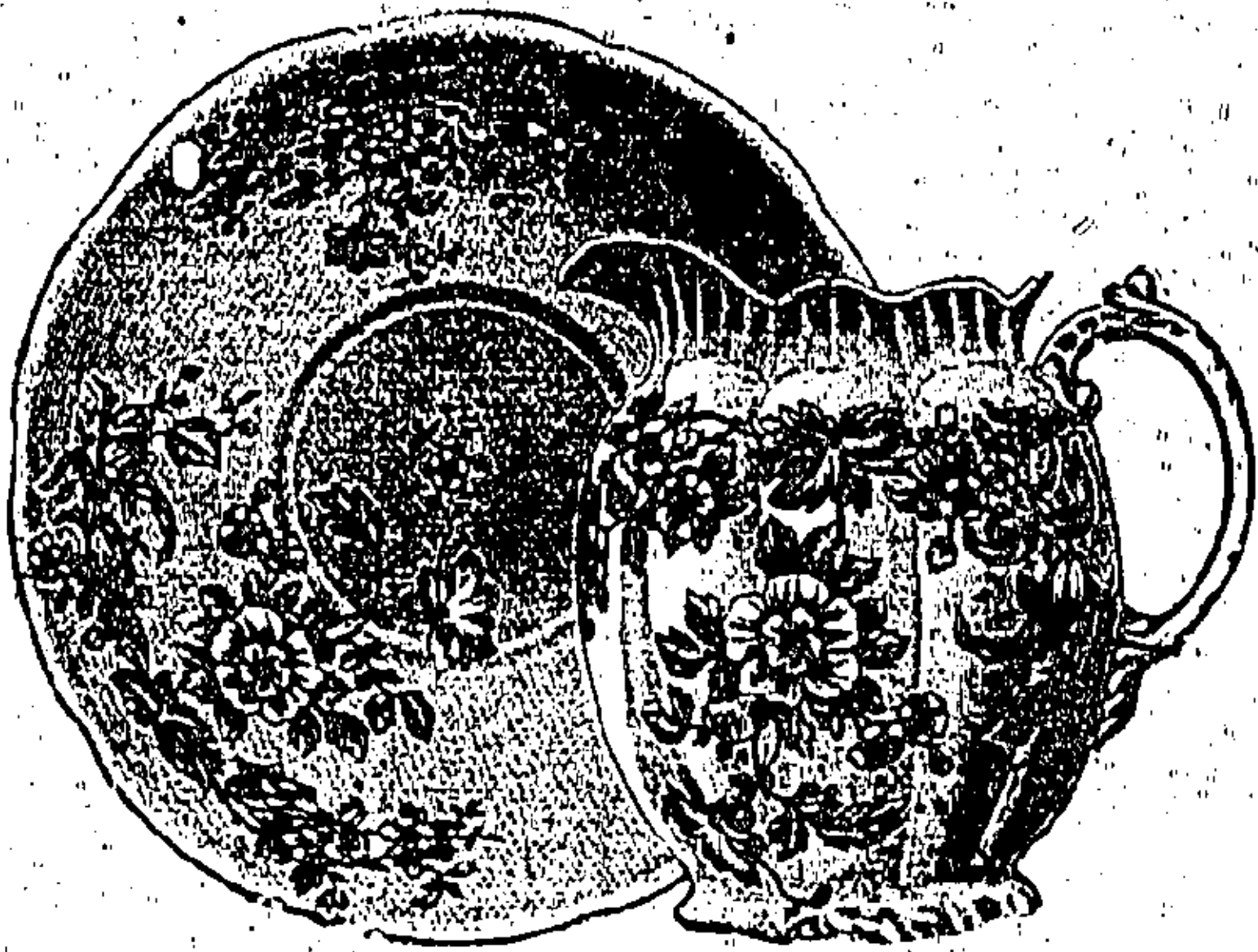
Oct. 16—British cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine.

Oct. 24—Ten days' battle between Watwars ends in German defeat.

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WHITEAWAYS, HONGKONG.

Oct. 27—Russians reoccupy Lodz and Radom.

Oct. 29—Turkish naval attacks on Odessa and in the Crimea.

Oct. 30—Col. Maritz, rebel leader driven out of Cape Colony.

Nov. 1—German naval victory off the coast of Chili.

Nov. 3—German squadron makes a raid on British coast.

Nov. 4—German cruiser York strikes mine in Jude Bay.

Nov. 5—England and France declare war on Turkey. Dardanelles forts bombarded.

Nov. 6—Tsingtau surrenders.

Nov. 7—Russians enter East Prussia.

Nov. 10—The Emden destroyed.

Nov. 11—Germans capture Dixmude.

Nov. 19—House of Commons votes a new army of 1,000,000 men. More than 1,100,000.

Nov. 23—Russians surround German corps south of Lodz.

Nov. 26—British battleship Bulwark destroyed by explosion in the Medway River.

Dec. 1—German Reichstag votes new credit of five billion marks. King George visits Flanders.

Dec. 2—Austrians occupy Belgrade. Gen. De Wet captured.

Dec. 3—Serbians defeat Austrians in three days' battle.

Dec. 6—Germans occupy Lodz.

Dec. 8—British naval victory off Falkland Islands.

Dec. 9—Gen. Byers, Boer leader, killed at the Vaal River.

Dec. 13—British submarine sinks

the Messudish in Dardanelles.

Dec. 15—Austrians evacuate Belgrade.

Dec. 16—German cruiser bombard Scarborough and Hartlepool.

Dec. 18—Egypt proclaimed a British protectorate. Gen. Botha reports Boer rebellion as at an end.

Dec. 20—Severe fighting on the line of the Bzura River.

Dec. 23—French Chamber votes war credit of \$340,000,000.

Dec. 25—British naval and aerial raid against Cuxhaven.

Dec. 28—French occupy St. Georges, near Nieuport.

Jan. 1, 1915—H.M.S. Formidable sunk in the Channel.

Jan. 3—French capture Steinbach.

Jan. 3-4—Russians win decisive victory over Turks in the Caucasus.

Jan. 8—French advance across Aisne, north of St. Quentin.

Jan. 13—Turks occupy Tabriz. Count Berchtold resigns.

Jan. 19—German air fleet bombards Yarmouth.

Jan. 21—General Falkenhayn, German War Minister, resigns.

Jan. 24—British naval victory in North Sea: the Blucher sunk.

Jan. 26—Germans lose heavily at Giverny and Oulchy.

Jan. 31—Germany inaugurates submarine raid.

Feb. 3—German auxiliary cruiser sunk off Patagonia.

Feb. 6—Turks attempt to cross Suez Canal.

NOTICE

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Beynigh J H Mann Mrs R R	Claxton A A Macdonald Major D
Bradley J Marriott Dr & Mrs O	Cooke Mrs F L Murphy H
Broderick Mr & Mrs B McKinstry	Cooke Miss J F Nakai R
Blacker G C Mayer Mr & Mrs C E	Cooke Master G M & Passmore Mrs W C
Boomer G C Mehta K B	Course A Penning A L
Burns J H Meier Mrs	Dutton Mr & Mrs G Ramsay Mrs R A
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Clark Mrs J	Haill P K Stewart R
Duffy Mrs M E Neighbour W R	Hashimoto F R Sylvester Mrs S
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Dorteano Mr & Mrs Pitcher A J	Hunter Mr & Mrs J Taylor F
Davidson T J Pottinger W F	Jackson Mr & Mrs Threlfall Mrs
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	Leon B
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	Reynolds G W
	Roode F G
	Vede V D
	Wright S H

Feb. 8—Allies resolve to unite financial resources.

Feb. 8—Total British casualties to date 104,000.

Feb. 10—Germans execute the rebel Maritz.

Feb. 17—Canadian contingent lands in France.

Feb. 20-27—Over 10,000 Germans surrender in France.

Feb. 27—Allied Fleet enters the Dardanelles.

Mar. 1—House of Commons votes supplementary credit of 37 millions and a fresh credit of 250 millions.

March 8—British aeroplanes attack Ostend.

March 9—Second Canadian contingent lands in England.

March 3-10—Four German submarines accounted for.

March 10—British capture Neuve Chapelle.

March 14—German losses at La Bassée total 10,000 in three days.

March 14—The Dresden sunk off Juan Fernandez Island.

March 16—Sir John French estimates German losses in La Bassée region to be 17,000.

March 18—British battleships irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sunk by floating mines in Dardanelles.

March 19—Russians enter Mamel.

March 21—Futile Zeppelin raid on Paris.

March 22—Przemysl surrenders to the Russians.

March 24—British airmen successfully attack German submarine works at Hoboken.

March 25—German submarine U209 sunk with all hands.

March 29—Russian Fleet bombards the Bosphorus. German submarine sinks West African liner Falaba.

March 31—Australia offers another contingent.

April 8—Prinz Eitel Friedrich interned in Norfolk Navy Yard, U.S.A.

April 9—Germany assumes liability for the sinking of the American ship William Frye. Anti-Austrian demonstrations at Genoa.

April 10—German Note to United States complains that the latter has accomplished nothing by her diplomatic correspondence with Allies. Official statement as to ill-treatment of British prisoners in Germany.

April 11—German Socialists issue a pamphlet: Bishop of London visits entire Front.

April 12—New York Herald demands that Count Bernstorff should be given his passports.

April 13—Sir John French asks for extra munitions.

April 14—H.M.S. Renard steams ten miles up the Dardanelles. Futility Zeppelin raid on Northumbrian coast.

April 15—Dutch s.s. Katwyk torpedoed without notice.

April 18—E. 15 runs ashore in the Dardanelles; officers and men made prisoners.

LIKE

AMERICANS PRINCE ALBERT CRIMP CUT.

BECAUSE

IT DOES NOT BITE THE TONGUE.

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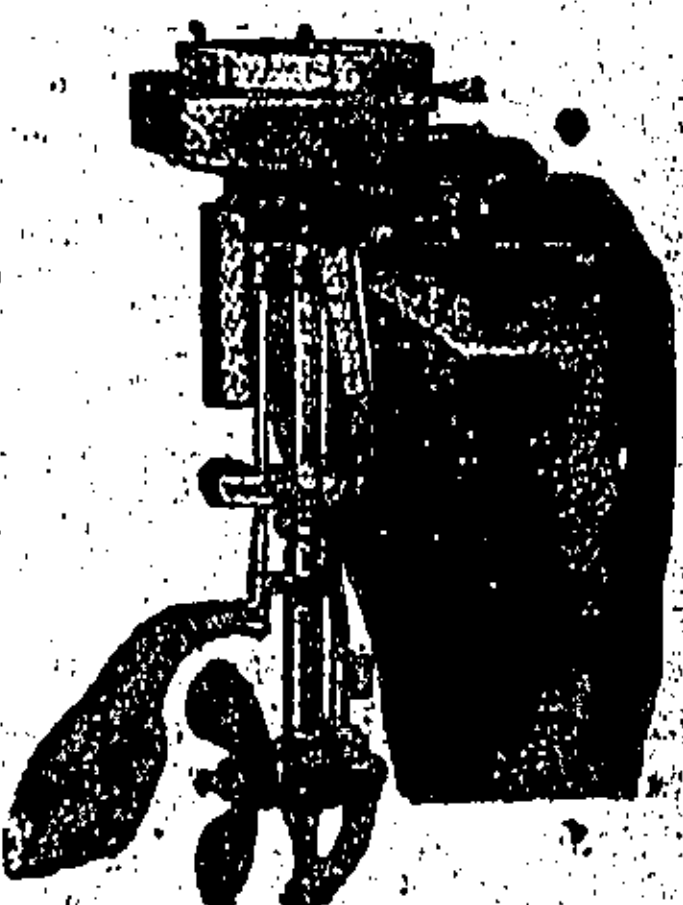
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Have you yours?

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road

April 19—Austria's request for food-stuffs to be allowed to pass through Italy refused.

April 20—German Note protests against the seizure, by the British, of the s.s. Pakla. Sir John French repudiates German statement that the British had used asphyxiating gases.

April 21—Russian torpedo-boats sink ten Turkish vessels loaded with munitions.

April 22—Turks prevent Italians in Turkey from responding to mobilization call. Anti-war riots in Trieste.

April 24—Allies land at three points of the Gallipoli peninsula.

April 26—Canadians' victory at Ypres. General attack on the Dardanelles by land and sea forces.

Berlin Public Trick by Impostors.

Amsterdam. The German newspapers announce that several men have recently appeared in Berlin as survivors of the Emden in the Ayeyahs, and have been made heroes of by the public, whom they have cheated in all sorts of ways. As a matter of fact, the newspapers say, not a single survivor of the Emden or the Ayeyahs has yet returned to Germany.—Reuter.

Family Wants a Regiment of Its Own.

Mrs. Duffy of Massey-street, Barnley, who celebrated her 84th birthday this week, has nearly a hundred direct descendants serving with the Forces. Her grandfather was a soldier, and her father fought at Waterloo. She was born "on the strength" in Egypt. She has five children and forty grandchildren, and all the males who are of age are wearing the King's uniform. Mrs. Duffy has about 40 relatives in Wigton, and she says it is a pity they could not have a regiment of their own.

The Way of the Hun.

Here is a story brought to England by a Belgian lady, whose home was a few miles from Louvain. A number of German officers were quartered in her house. Their behaviour frightened her. She appealed to the military governor. He answered her with a gross insult. She left her home and heard that in her absence it had been burnt. Returning, it she made some inquiries of a group of German officers of the road, who replied that the house was untouched, and offered to escort her back. When she came within sight of the distance of her dwelling, she found that it had vanished. The officers, but into rude laughter at her dismay. "Do you think," said one of them, "that we would do it?" "That we would do it," they answered, "merely for the pleasure of company?" "A Wayfarer," the Nation.

WAR ITEMS.

Killed in Action. Mue. and M. Moysanier of Haiphong, says the Courrier Haiphong, have received information that their nephew M. Ankin Gt, aged 31 years, a sergeant major in the French Army, has been killed at Vauquois. The deceased leaves a widow and two children. "Better Late than Never." Under the heading "Better late than Never," the Courrier d'Haiphong states that German members have been excluded from the English Clubs at Shanghai and Hongkong, and the German Clubs in Australia have been closed by the Authorities. Tinned Goods may be sent to Germany. Lausanne.—The Swiss Prisoners of War Bureau learns that Germany has permitted tinned foods to be sent to prisoners of war since April 11. All food is accepted now except that which is soon perishable. Prisoners are no longer allowed to buy tobacco or chocolate at the canteens, but they may receive either from their families.

Commercial.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.-SELLERS SA.-SALES B.-BUYERS N.-NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest, 14th May, to now	1915. Lowest, 14th May, to now	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$805 s. £276/-	120,000	\$125	all	855 July	700 Oct.	805	790	{ £2 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9/14 equal to \$27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	370 sa.	10,000	\$250	50	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	370	360	{ Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	170 b.	10,000	\$15	£5	145 May	133 Jan.	170	170	{ Interim of 12 1/2 p.c. for 1914
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$857 s.	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2 April	700 Oct.	\$860	\$855	{ Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$225 b.	12,000	\$100	60	210 April	192 1/2 Jan.	225	225	{ Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$133 b.	20,000	\$100	20	160 July	140 Oct.	133	130	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$390 b.	8,000	\$250	50	395 Feb.	368 April	397	385	\$27 for 1913
Shipping.									
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$4.90 b.	30,000	\$25	all	10 Jan.	5 1/2 Dec.	4.90	4.80	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$47 1/2 b.	20,000	\$50	all	36 Mar.	27 1/2 Nov.	51	45	{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31.12.14
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$23 b.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/2 Jan.	22 Dec.	23	23	{ Final of 3% m'king 6% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	\$98 s.	{ 60,000 £5 } { 60,000 }	all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	99	98	98	{ Interim of 1/2 a/c 1914 C.No. 23
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	\$24 6 b.	3,797,610	£1	all	106/- Feb.	70/- Sept.	94 6	93/-	{ \$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$37 s. ex div. s.	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	39	6	
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$114 b.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2 Feb.	70 Nov.	117	111	\$3 for 1912
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$28 b.	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	20 1/2	27 1/2	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Admin'n.	32/- s.	1,000,000	£1	all	41/- Feb.	33 1/2 Dec.	33 1/2	32/-	{ Final of 5% Coupon No. 4 making 10% for year ending 30/6/14
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	\$3.70 b.	200,000	£1	all	3.10 Jan.	1.90 Nov.	3.70	3.60	1/2 for 1909
Tromch Mines Ltd.	32 1/2 b.	160,000	£1	all	39/- Feb.	19 1/2 Nov.	32 1/2	32 1/2	1/- mak. 7 1/2 a/c 1913
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	\$70 s.	50,000	\$50	all	89 Jan.	73 Nov.	72	69	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'poo D. Co., Ltd.	\$62 1/2 b.	50,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	62 1/2	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914
Shanghai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	\$51 b.	55,700	£100	all	60 July	50 Dec.	51 1/2	51	Tls. 5 for 1913
Shanghai & H'kong W. Co., Ltd.	\$81 b.	38,000	£100	all	109 Jan.	82 1/2 Dec.	83	80	Tls. 5 for 1914
Land, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Land Co., Ltd.	\$94 b.	13,000	£100	t.100	—	—	94	94	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$114 b.	20,000	\$50	50	128 July	120 Dec.	114	112	{ \$2.50 for half year ending 31.12.14
H'kong Land Investment Co.	\$108 1/2 b.	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	98 Nov.	108 1/2	108	{ \$3 for year ending 31.12.14
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$7 s.	150,000	\$10	all	9 1/2 Jan.	7 Nov.	7	7	45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$40 b.	8,000	\$50	all	45 1/2 Jan.	4 Feb.	40	40	\$3 for 1914
Shanghai Land Co., Ltd.	\$106 b.	78,000	£50	all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	106	101	{ Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$71 b.	12,500	\$50	all	73 June	6 Feb.	70 1/2	70	\$2.25 for half year ending 31.12.14
H'kong Central Estates Co., Ltd.	\$100 s.	10,000	\$100	all	—	—	100	100	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	\$161 b.	20,000	\$50	all	138 July	125 May	163	152 1/2	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14
Hongkong Cotton Co., Ltd.	\$74 s.	125,000	\$100	all	8 1/2 Mar.	7 June	7 1/2	7	50 cents 31.7.08
Kung Yik Co., Ltd.	\$14 s.	75,000	\$10	all	14 1/2 Jan.	11 Mar.	14 1/2	13 1/2	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14
Laou Kung Mow Co., Ltd.	\$8 1/2 b.	3,000	£100	all	110 Feb.	70 May	89	86	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in Shanghai	\$1.98 b.	40,000	£50	all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	99 1/2	97 1/2	{ Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1 year end'g 30.6.14
Miscellaneous.									
China Pioneering Co., Ltd.	\$10 s.	50,000	\$10	all	12 May	10 Dec.	10	10	85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$4 1/4 s.	50,000	\$5	all	4.20 July	4 April	4 1/4	4 1/4	6% for year ending 28.2.06
To. (Spec. shares)	—	50,000	\$1	all	—	—	—	—	—
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	\$1 b.	125,000	\$10	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	8 1/2	8.00	70 cts. for 1914
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	\$34 b.	40,000	\$7	6	39 June	35 Aug.	34	34	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$6.00 s.	400,000	\$10	all	6.90 Jan.	5 Dec.	6.90	6.70	50 cts. for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$39 s. div. b.	60,000	\$10	all	49 Jan.	35 Nov.	41 1/2	41 1/2	\$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	\$184 s.	6,500	\$25	all	24 1/2 July	17 Dec.	184	184	{ Final of \$6 mak'g \$8 for 1914
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	\$26 1/2 s.	60,000	\$10	all	25 June	22 Apr.	26 1/2	26 1/2	{ Final of \$1 mak'g \$2 for 1914
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	\$10 b.	325,000	5/-	all	13 1/2 July	7 Feb.	5.20	5.10	{ Final div. of 6d. making 7 1/2 p.c. for 1913
Langkats	\$42 1/2 b.	250,000	£10	all	64 1/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	42	40	{ Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$9.30 x div. (New) 90 cts. x div.	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 Jan.	9 1/2 June	10	10	{ 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Philippines, Ltd.	\$4 b.	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	4	4	None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$5 b.	12,000	\$10	all	—	—	5	5	\$1.50 for 1910.
Societes des Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin	\$20 s.	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	20	20	None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$3.00 b.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00 June	4 Nov.	3 1/2	3.00	35 cts. for year ending 31.5.14
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$16 1/2 b.	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2 Feb.	17 Jan.	16 1/2	16 1/2	{ \$1.00 per share for year ending 31.12.14
Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$6 1/2 b. x div.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 April	6 Dec.	7.10	7.10	60 cts. for 1914
William Powell, Limited.	\$6 s.	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 Dec.	6	6	{ 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post	\$29 b.	6,000	\$25	all	30 June	92 Dec.	29	29	\$1. Interim a/c year 31.8.14

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Vaux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, JUNE 7, 1915.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

7th June.

Selling.	Demand India	135 3/4	T/T France	2.29
T/T	T/T Bombay	—	Demand Paris	2.29 1/2
Demand	Demand Bombay	135 1/2	On Haiphong	8 1/4 prem.
30 d/s	T/T Calcutta	—	On Saigon	8
60 d/s	Demand Calcutta	135 3/4	On Bangkok	86
4 m/s	Demand Manila	88	Buying.	
T/T Shanghai	T/T San P'co & N.Y. 43 1/2	—	4 m/s L/C	1/10 1/8
Private 30 d/s sight	Demand New York 43 1/2	—	4 m/s D.P.	1/10 1/4
T/T Singapore	T/T Java	108 1/2	6 m/s L/C	1/10 3/8
T/T Japan	T/T Yoko	108 1/2	30 d/s S'ney & M. 1/10 3/8	—
T/T India	T/T Marks	Nom.	30 d/s San P'co & N.Y. 44 5/8	—
	Demand Germany	—	4 m/s Marks	Nom.
			4 m/s France	2.40

6 m/s France	2.45
Gold Leaf per tael	\$57.80
Sovereign	\$11. nom.
Bar Silver, ready	23 5/16
forward	—

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese	20 cts. pieces	419
Chinese	10	119 3/8
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	\$ 95 1/2	—
Hongkong 10	—	95 1/2

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

ROMBAY, LONDON.
CALCUTTA, MANILA.
CANTON, PANAMA.
CEBU, PEKING.
COLON, SAN FRANCISCO.
HANKOW, SHANGHAI.
HONGKONG, SINGAPORE.
Kobe, YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....\$1,130,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... 30,000,000
Reserve Fund 19,600,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches	Agencies at
Amoy-Hankow	Nagasaki
Bombay	New York
Calcutta	Osaka
Canton	Peking
Harbin	Ryokun (Port)
Hankow	Shanghai
Hongkong	Shanghai
Kobe	Tientsin
London	Tokyo
Manila	Yokohama

Interest Allowed on Current Account.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF
WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1890

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED

TIMES TABLE.

8.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10	10 MIN.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	10	10 MIN.
11.30 A.M. to 12.45 P.M.	11	15 MIN.
12.45 P.M. to 1.15 P.M.	10	10 MIN.
1.15 P.M. to 1.45 P.M.	10	15 MIN.
1.45 P.M. to 2.15 P.M.	10	10 MIN.
2.15 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	10	15 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to 3.30 P.M.	10	10 MIN.

